CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
*For Full Particulars Apply*
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 184 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1920. TWO ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 24th July | Morea | 10800 |
| 28th " | Merkara† | 8235 Calls P. Said and Plymouth only |
| 31st " | Syria | 6683 |
| 7th August | Kashmir | 8841 |
| 14th " | Devanha† | 8092 |
| 21st " | Mantua | 10885 |
| 28th " | China | 7932 |
| 4th Sept. | Kaisar-i-hind* | 11436 |
| 11th " | Kalyan | 8947 |
| 18th " | Plassy* | 7846 |
| 25th " | Narkunda | 13620 |

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

| Date About. | Steamer | |
|---|---|---|
| 30th July | Khiva | Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai. |

SAILING TO AFRIC . KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about | Steamers | |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd July | Lhasa | Karachi 9 a.m. |
| 22th " | Karapara | East and South Africa |
| 14th " | Barpeta | Busreh direct |

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Commander | Tonnage. | Arrival | Departur |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yetcrefu Maru | R. Takiguchi | 4141 | 29th July | 9th Aug. |
| Shin-I-Maru | K. Konaka | 3804 | 14th Aug. | 25th Aug. |

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

| Steamers | Captain | Arrival | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangsa Maru | T. Inouye | 27th July | 7th August |
| Saigon Maru | I. Ijichi | 7th Aug. | 17th Aug. |
| Burma Maru | T. Takemura | 17th Aug. | 25th Aug. |

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
H. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355; Telephone No. 2150.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
" " Cleaned Re, 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY: 2

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
23RD AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—
First Special ... Rs. 800/-
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)
First Class "A" ... Rs. 750/-
First Class "B" ... Rs. 700/-
Second Class ... Rs. 600/-
A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,78,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,231/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Sirohi Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnppore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 8 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | 66,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made pay ble to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimun monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hankow | New York | Vladivostock |
| Harbin | Peking | Yiolo |
| Hongkow | Penang | Yokohama |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for variyin periods on terms which may be learnt on ap plication.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PUR CHASED on the principal commercial cen tres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank Ltd., and The National Bank of The Orang River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal an Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Governmen in South Africa.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO ..... £4,000,000
CAPITAL AND RESERVE ... £4,015,000
HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25 Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE, 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd an the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one yea or for shorter periods on terms which may ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS is sued.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI.
Manager.
Post Box No. 284.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital authorised ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 31,00,000 | 9 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 15,55,709 | 9 | 8 |
| Reserve Funds ..... | 13,29,592 | 8 | 8 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hoshiarpur | Ludhiana |
| Bombay | Hyderabad (Sindh) | Multan City |
| Calcutta | | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jullundur | Patiala |
| Delhi | Jammu | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Jhelum City | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Karachi | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Kasur | Srinagar |
| Gujan | Lahore City | Umballa City |
| Hapur | Lyallpur | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Funds exceed .. .. | Rs. | 1,20,00,000 |
| Claims paid exceeds .. | Rs. | 25,00,000 |
| Annual Income exceeds | Rs. | 25,00,000 |

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
283, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
LIFE, FIRE and MARINE.
WANTED AGENTS in unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Funds exceed ..... | 30,00,000 |
| Surplus about ..... | 1,00,000 |
| Claims paid about ..... | 25,00,000 |

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager, B. I. Co. Ltd.,
(Bharat Building)
Lahore.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane,
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the oldest Insurance Companies on the East of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA.
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW ON.
OUR GREAT PRIZE SALE
RS. 1,500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 41 PRIZES.
*BESIDES*
HEAVY REDUCTIONS OF 20 TO 35 PER CENT.
ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE PURCHASED.
Best opportunity for Ladies to purchase trimmed hats; evening dresses; sequin, bead, pearl and diamond trimmings, Boys' and Girls' Frocks, Kimonos umbrellas, silks, sarees, borders, etc.
*EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED TO BE OF LATEST FASHION AND DESIGN.*
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES EVERYWHERE.
DO NOT THEREFORE MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY.
*Call Early to Avoid Disappointment.*
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.
We recommend our customers and the investing public in general to go in for the **New Issues of the Government of India.**
Buy your **BONDS** and the **LOANS** through us. We supply you funds and grant you many other facilities.
Investor's balances awaiting investments carried on liberal terms. **Investment Securities** bought and sold on customer's acconnt.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF ONE D.... DION BOUTON MOTOR CAR.
On FRIDAY the 6th August, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 25, meadows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.
One five-seater Dion Bouton motor car.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES PEPPERMINT CRYSTALS.
On FRIDAY, the 6th August at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.
2 cases, each 500 tins peppermint crystals, each tin weighing 2oz.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AT SEWREE
ON ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th August at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. Mehta & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Government Stores Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewree of Board of order of the Controller (Sales), Industries and Munitions Steam Pile Extractor, C. I. Driving monkeys, one hat shafting and split pulleys, wire drawing plant, steam pile driver and gland for same, driving winch, loco cranes, steam driver adjustable foot for portable pile pane crane jibs vertical drilling machine, foot valve, vertical boiler lathe, polishing machines, steam and hand hammers blower.
Also one motor car etc., etc.
The above materials can be seen at the place of Auction from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Detailed list can be seen on application to the controller (sales) at his offices at New Customs House, Ballard Road, or at the offices of the undersigned.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be pad of the auctioneers and the goods to be removed within 8 days from the date of sale.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd August 1920.

MAMBAVASALA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Crescent House Colaba Causeway.

AUCTION SALE OF DRAWING, DINNING AND BED ROOMS FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, AND CUT PICE CLOTHS.
Sale on WEDNESDAY, 4th August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) such as chestdraw dinning table drawing room suite of sofa and chairs drawing cabinet office chairs and tables, almyrah, teapoys deck chairs and fancy goods and glassware some lot spoon and fork-knife and flower pots. etc., etc.
MAMBAVASALA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd August 1920.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PESION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approve Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.
INDIAN MUSLIMS DESIROUS of getting full information about the activities of the Indian Khilafat Delegation and the Turkish affairs in Europe should please subscribe to the "MUSLIM OUTLOOK", London, which can be issued from the Office of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay on payment of Rs. 8 per annum in advance or per V. P. P.
SHAUKAT ALI,
Servant of Kaba,
Hon. Secretary,
Central Khilafat Committee of India.

RAIN COATS.
In various shades and shapes.
Good for outdoor workmen.
ORDER NOW.
A. R. DIAS & BROS.
Fort, BOMBAY.

*Re:* INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years.
at 53, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### CHEMICAL CLEANERS & DYER.

TREATED by special process, the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new, Dresses, costumes, coats, sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish. Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

ARMITAGE & CO.,
Highclass Tailors and Dressmakers,
Above Taraporewala, Bookseller,
Medows Street, Bombay.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Gulf Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE.—LEDGER CLERKS, those with experience only need apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 2996

WANTED.—A qualified ACCOUNTANT for a limited company. Apply stating terms with testimonials to Box No. 915, Advt. Dtpt., "Bombay Chronicle." 3017

WANTED AT ONCE.—An entrgetic young English knowing ACCOUNT CLERK, with good prospect. Apply personally to the SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO., Pydhowni, with testimonials. 3021

WANTED.—GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES for a Mofussil High School. Apply stating minimum salary required to Box No. 916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3018

WANTED.—A Gujarati GRADUATE Second-Language Sanskrit to be a whole time TUTOR to a Hindu boy of respectable family in Fourth Standard. Apply to Box No. 913, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3015

WANTED—A competent PROOF READER for a daily newspaper. None need apply who has not had considerable experience in the working of a daily Newspaper press. Apply to Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A TYPIST. Good speed essential. Apply personally Messrs. PANDIT KAZI & CO., 22/24, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, near Hongkong Shanghai Bank. 2984

WANTED—A competent MISTRY to supervise construction of a large building work. One with wide experience only should apply with copies of testimonials to B. G. DESAI, Architect, 91, Medows Street. 2962

WANTED.—Science Graduates, Professor of English, History, Economics, Headmaster, Assistant Professor of Biology, Mathematics, Demonstrator Science master, Graduates, Undergraduates to work as teachers. Apply to Box No. 912, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3006

WANTED AT ONCE.—SUB-OVERSEERS, SANITARY INSPECTORS, ARCHITECTURAL and MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, ESTIMATOR, HEALTH OFFICER, COMPOUNDERS, PIANIST, SPINNING and WEAVING MASTERS, ENGINEERS, MALE and FEMALE SHORTHAND TYPISTS, CLERKS, Apply to Box No. 911, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3005

WANTED.—A MANAGER for the Rajputana Swadeshi Stores, Ld., Ajmer floated with a capital of Five lacs. Salar Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications None need apply without previous experien in Swadeshi business. Apply, stating age educational qualifiestions and experience to The MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Rajputana Swadeshi Stores Co., Ltd., Ajmer. 2865

WANTED—By the District Local Board, Bijapur, a SUPERVISER on a pay of Rs. 200-10-300, per month. Only those, who have passed L. C. E. and who have experience of work should apply. Applications with diploma and testimonials to be sent to the VICE PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Bijapur, not later than 31st August, 1920. RAGHAVENDRARAO KEMBHAVI, Vice President D. L. Board. 2960

WANTED—A respectable and Smart PARSI GRADUATE (S. L. French) with polished manners to be whole-time TUTOR and COMPANION to a Parsi youth of respectable family in Bombay in Matriculation class. Good pay and prospects to really capable man. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 910 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2994

## SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG Gujrati Hindu of respectable family possessing many years experience of Banking and Mercantile lines, desire lucrative Billet in some well established Indian or European House or Bank or willing to join firm of Stock or Gunny Brokers at Calcutta or Bombay. Also can accompany Hindu Shethia to Europe. Please write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2227

## WANTED.

WANTED—Two LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES new or 2nd hand 2ft. gauge also 50 Tipping wagons 2 ft. gauge 27 Cft. capacity PHATAK & WALCHAND LTD, Love Lane, Mazgaon, Bombay. 2957

WANTED—A. C. CEILING FANS and TABLE FANS, 110 Volts. Please send quotations. THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Bombay. 3007

## TO BE LET.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGALOW for Princes and Nobles with Tennis, at Nepean Sea Road. Can also be preferred by European and Japanese firms and Princes. Apply MADHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Dadi Seth Estate, Plot No. 6, Chowpatti. 2786

TO LET—One GODOWN 70'x30' and Blocks and rooms at Khetwadi 12th Cross Lane. See our MISTRY at above address. NANALAL MANCHHARAM 1st Carpenter Street, Bombay, No. 4. 2939

## FOR SALE.

AN INDISPENSABLE AN AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Just published in Gujerati, "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Veneral Diseases, and Sexology.' By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, corner Grant Road, Bombay. 450 pages, 34 illustrations, price Rs. 4, Obtainable from "KAISER-I-HINDU" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V.P.s are despatched at Rs. 4-4. 2988

FOR SALE—OVERLAND MODEL '4' and FORD SEDAN cars entirely new with Petrol facilities. Apply sharp to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILIES," Hughes Road Chaupati, Bombay. 2919

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### WANTED.

WANTED—Fully qualified MIDWIVES. Free quarters or house-rent Rs. 10 p.m. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, salary, and qualifications to the Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State. 2995

### NOTICE.

WANTED—A competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER with full knowledge of erecting a New Weaving Shed for the Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Subzimandi, Delhi. Apply with testimonials and salary required to the undersigned.

R. K. BIRLA,
Secretary.
2591

### NOTICE.

THE PIONEER MAGNESIA WORKS of AHMEDABAD and KHARAGHODA beg to announce that they have now opened their own Office at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, and will be pleased to attend to all inquiries regarding their Kharaghada MAGNEZIUM CHLORIDE. Immediate deliveries can be given from ready stocks in Bombay. 2856

Bombay 26th July, 1920.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PILGRIMS ATTENDING SINHAST FAIR AT NASIK.

FOUR days previous to and following the Principal Fair days two additional trains conveying Third Class passengers only will be run daily between Bombay and Khandwa to the following timings:—

| Down | | | 1st Train | | 2nd Train | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V. T. Bombay | — | d. | 1 | 15 | 10 | 35 |
| Nasik | — | a. | 7 | 10 | 16 | 35 |
| | | d. | 9 | 0 | 18 | 15 |
| Manmad | — | a. | 11 | 3 | 20 | 18 |
| | | d. | 11 | 28 | 20 | 43 |
| Bhusawal | — | a. | 17 | 5 | 2 | 16 |
| | | d. | 17 | 35 | 2 | 46 |
| Khandwa | — | a. | 20 | 55 | 6 | 5 |
| Up | | | 1st Train | | 2nd Train | |
| Khandwa | — | d. | 9 | 30 | 24 | 0 |
| Bhusawal | — | a. | 12 | 51 | 3 | 35 |
| | | d. | 13 | 20 | 4 | 5 |
| Manmad | — | a. | 19 | 55 | 10 | 46 |
| | | d. | 20 | 20 | 11 | 16 |
| Nasik | — | a. | 22 | 20 | 14 | 0 |
| | | d. | 23 | 35 | 15 | 30 |
| Bombay | — | a. | 6 | 0 | 22 | 15 |

For timings at intermediate stations see poster notices exhibited at stations.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23-7-1920. 2884

### TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.

AND

### PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS.

WE carry stock of following:—

(1) (Dr. Bengue's Ethyl Chloride and Narcotile)—famous for Local and General Anaesthesia in tubes with spray nozzles.
(2) (Hypodermic Syringes:)
(a) All Glass two and three parts all capacities.
(b) Glass and Metal—Record Pattern best English only—all capacities.
(c) Steel and Platinum Needles to fit the above.
(3) Le Pages Fish Glue—Engraver's Photo Zinco Zinc Sheets, brightest polished—Copper sheets.

F. RUTTONSHAW & Co.,
Apply for particulars and prices:
Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

### PRINTING STOCK FOR SALE BY TENDER

TENDERS TO BE OPENED ON AUGUST 15TH 1920.

RESERVE PRICE, RS. 4,500.

CONSISTING of Oil Engine, with Pulleys, etc., Bremner Plates, Printing Machine, with Chases, Double Set Rollers and Roller Mould; Wire-Stitcher; Die-Stamper; Guillotine; Lead-Cutter; Paper-Rolling Machine; Series of Book and Jobbing Types, (700 lbs.), with Frames and Cases; Leads (130 lbs.), Brass Rule; Imposing Surface; Setting Stick; Galleys; Printers Ink, etc., also a small stock of paper.

On view between 11-0 a.m. and 5 p.m. Daily at Office of P. R. I.,
1st Battn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Wanowri Barracks, POONA.
Tenders should be marked on left bottom corner of envelope "PRINTING MACHINE TENDER," and addressed to P. R. I. 2976

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE CALCUTTA FREE SCHOOL is anxious to complete the Roll of Honour of boys from the School who took any part in the Great War 1914-1918. He would therefore be glad if Old Boys would furnish him with full particulars as follows:—Name in full: Years when in School: particulars in detail of military service, whether in or out of India, with dates: medals, distinctions, or wounds: Complete particulars of those Old Boys who have made the supreme sacrifice would be welcomed from any one.

### NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.
LOST OR MISPLACED.

APPLICATION RECEIPT ALLOTMENT LETTER, and RECEIPT for the 1st call in respect of the 3 shares numbered 2904 to 2906 of the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd., in the name of Mr. Pandharinath Dwarkanath Kidway have been LOST or MISPLACED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within 14 days to the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, Bombay; otherwise duplicate receipts will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1920. 3020

### THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY & METAL WORKS LTD.

RE: TRANSFER BOOK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOK of the above Company is now OPEN at the Co.'s Registered Office at the Bombay Cloth Market Building, Mangaldas Road, Bombay.

DWARKADAS JAGMOHANDAS & CO.,
Managing Agents.
2986

### NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to Thursday, 5th August, 1920, for the construction of a new building at Nepean Sea Road.

Plans can be seen and copies of Schedule of Rates, conditions of contract and specification of materials and works obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. F. BALSARA,
A.R.I.B.A.,
Architect.
14, Medows Street.
Bombay, 24th July, 1920. 3009

### NOTICE.

PURSUANT to resolution passed at the 3rd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company, it is notified that Dividend for the year eiding 31st March 1920, at the rate of Rs. 30 per share (Free of Income Tax) will be paid to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Co.'s Register of Shareholders on the 7th day of August, 1920 at the registered address of the Company at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on and after the 8th day of August, 1920, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on week days except SUNDAYS and Holidays and on SATURDAYS between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.).

By order of the Board,
HUSEINBHOY, DALSUKHBHAI & Co.
Agents.

N.B.—DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be duly posted to the Sahreholders at their registered addresses as on 7th August, 1920.

Bombay, 31st July, 1920. 3019

### UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB.

### NOTICE.

THE last date for enrolment of Graduates as Electors of a candidate for the Reformed Provincial Council on behalf of the Punjab University Constituency is extended to the 10th of August, 1920. It was previously announced to be 25th of July, 1920.

P. R. DUTT,
Registrar, University of the Punjab, Lahore.
28th July, 1920. 2977

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of levelling, metalling etc., the private streets off Tardeo Road will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
3002 Bombay Municipality.

### ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the half year ending 31st March, 1921, for the following will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. Standard Time on the dates specified:—

Particulars of Tenders. Date of opening Tenders
Supplying articles of Provisions and Hospital necessaries. ..... 12th August 1920.
Supplying Miscellaneous Marine Stores. ..... 19th August 1920.

All Tenders must be sent by Registered Post. The quotations must be shown in words as well as in figures.

For particulars see Notice No. 6062 dated 20th July 1920 in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 22nd and 29th July and 5th, 12th and 19th August 1920 or apply to Marine Store Officer of this Dockyard.

(Sd.) EDWARD HEADLAM,
Captain
Offg. Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
2744

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of clothing to peons and others will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 17th day of August, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper.
3008

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE S. S. "HWAH HSIN" having arrived from Hongkong and Singapore, consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their bills of lading to this Office for countersignature without delay.

No survey will be held on cargo in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after arrival of the steamer.

A. NEMAZEE,
Agent,
S. S. Hwah Hsin,
26/28, Medows Street, Bombay.
3012

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIRAJI NAOROJI MITHAIWALA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client HIRALAL NAGINDAS PAREKH. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to me in my office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bombay, within the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 71 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 335, New No. 5280, Old Survey No. 1189, and New Survey No. 9058 and bounded on the East by the property of Naoroji Pallonji Mistry, on the West by the property of Dhunji Kika and on the North by the property of Hirjibhai Hormusji Lord and on the South by the said Bhoiwar Lane which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under A ward No. 1746 and Street No. 66.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1920.

M. F. MULLA,
Purchaser's Pleader.
3011

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AHMED HAJI ABDUL KARIM has agreed to sell to our client the belowmentioned property All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dancan Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2412 and 2526, New No. 9457, Old Survey No. 102 and New Survey No. 5665 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7461, Street Nos. 346 to 356, No. 27 Bapty Road and 29, Umerkhadi Sewer Road and containing by admeasurement 279 sq. yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—on or towards the East by the Dancan Road, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the Bapty Road; and on towards the South by the property of Ratanbai widow of Rowji Tejsey, and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3001

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. KHIMJI TEJPAL has contracted to purchase from the vendors ESMAILJI ALIBHAI BHAVNAGARWALLA, ABDUL KARIM ALIBHOY BHAVNAGARWALLA, and DAWOODBHAI ALLI BHAVNAGARWALLA the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim, right, title or interestin or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hersof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government non-agricultural land or ground together with all the buildings standing thereon, situated at Santa Cruz assessed by the Collector of Thana District under Survey No. 248 of Dadar Village in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 902 square yards or thereabouts bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Ambberbhai Dosaji, on or towards the South partly by the property of Namdeo Korde Shimpi and partly by that of Bhagvanlal Bapulal on or towards the East by the Public Passage and on or towards the West by the Batty-ground of the Vicar.

DHARAMSI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorney.
3008

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMCHANDRA LALJI has contracted with our client, Mr. ANANDJI VALLABHDAS, for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of the New Hanuman Lane and Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay being Plot No. 65 of the Princess Street estate of the Trustee for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 999 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward Nos. 1109, 1110, 1320, 1321, 1341-44 and Street Nos. 71-73-75-106-108-110-112-114-116, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1696, and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the North by New Hanuman Lane, on or towards the West by a service passage, on or towards the South-East by Princess Street and on or towards the South-West by Plot No. 62 of Princess Street Estate leased to Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansoor Alkari, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1920.

ISHVARLAL K. DESAI,
for Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2999

### NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that K. JAMNADAS & Co. have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground forming part of a very large piece of land, situate at the junction of the Gowalia Tank Road and Forgett Street, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,120 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New Nos. A/2290 and A/2319, Old Survey No. 58, New Survey No. 7/7066, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, Street Nos. 224-1-2 and 2, Forgett Street, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the proposed Road, on the South by Plot No. 4, on the West by a property of Jamshedji Daruwalla and on the North by Plot No. 7.

SCHEDULE NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 1,447.50 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a larger piece of land, situated at Forgett Street, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,995 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New No. A/2329, Old Survey No. 58, New Survey No. 1/7066, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3410, 3412, 3413, 3414 and the Street Nos. 224-1-2 and 3, Forgett Street, and which is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 16, on the South by a proposed Road and further on by Plot No. 18, on the West partly by Plot No. 2 and partly by the proposed Road and on the North by the proposed Road.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1920.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Purchaser's Attorney.
3003

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Bai DEVKABAI, widow of Nathoo Taka, late of Bombay, Hindu Lohana Inhabitant Deceased.

SHIVJI MULJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Shopkeeper, residing at Null Bazaar, outside the Fort, nephew of the deceased, sole executor .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,
The 26th day of July, 1920.
G. B. PANDYA, Esq.,
3014 Petitioner's Attorney.

## LEGAL NOTICE.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 733 of 1913.

KRISHNAJI ANANT JOSHI ..... Plaintiff
vs.
SIRDAR MANAJI COOVERJI RAJE SHIRKE and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale dated 17th June, 1918, Order dated 16th February, 1919, and Judge's Order dated 8th April, 1920, made in the above suit the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commssioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 5th day of August, 1920, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Hornby Road and Raghunath Dadaji Street and Police Court Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 494, New Nos. A/5594, Old Survey Nos. 38, 738, 739, 483, 484 and 485 and New Survey Nos. 3/3889 and 1/8889, but erroneously described in the certificate of sale, dated the 28th day of January, 1892, in Suit No. 85 of 1888 given to Bai Kamabai Saheb Raje Shirke as bearing Collector's Old No. 52, New No. 442, Old Survey Nos. 662, 671, 697 and 699 and New Survey Nos. 2/8887, 2/8888 and 908889, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2341 and Street Nos. 39, 41 and 43, and bounded on the East by the Parsee Agiary, on the West partly by Hornby Road and partly by the Raghunath Dadaji Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Pirozbai, daughter of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, first Baranet, and on the South by the Old Police Court Lane.

LOT NO. 11.

(a) The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in the Khoti right over the entire village or plot of ground, situate in the District of Trombay in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Coorla, commonly known as the village of Kirole, bearing Survey Nos. 1 to 148 and containing by admeasurement according to the Government records 980 acres and 939 gunthas or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the East by portions of the village of Ghat Cooper, on the West by portions of the villages of Coorla Assumpav and Chandoorlee, on the North by the village of Pavai and on the South by unoccupied Government Swampy ground.

(b) The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in 22 acres and 11¾ gunthas of land in the aforesaid village of Kirol, particulars of which land are given below:—

| Survey No. | Measurement Acres | Gunthas | Pot or Palni | No. | Measurement Acres | Gunthas |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 3 | 17¾ | Pot | No. 12 | 0 | 13½ |
| 4 | Kharaba 3 | 6¾ | Palni | „ 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 18 | Kharaba 25 | 24 | Palni | „ 6/26 | 6 | 29 |
| | Kharaba 4 | | 27/29/31/11 | | Kharaba 1 | 23 |
| 51 | 3 | 25½ | Palni | No. 32 | | 4 |
| 52 | Kharaba 6 | 6¾ | Pot | „ 5 | 0 | 2 |
| | Kharaba | 6¾ | „ | „ 7 | Kharaba 0 | 20 |
| 53 | 3 | 13½ | „ | „ 1 | 0 | 16 |
| 55 | Kharaba 3 | 6¾ | Palni | „ 2 | Kharaba 0 | 7 |
| 61 | Kharaba 4 | 11¾ | Pot | „ 9 | Kharaba 0 | 22 |
| | Kharaba | 33 7 | | | Kharaba 0 | 20 |
| | | | „ | „ 11 | 0 | 4½ |
| 64 | 4 | 35 | Palni | „ 7 | 0 | 1 |
| | Kharaba | 7 | „ | „ 6 | Kharaba 0 | 3 |
| 78 | 4 | 7½ | Pot | „ 1/1 | 0 | 4 |
| | Kharaba | 3½ | „ | „ 1/2 | 0 | 32 |
| 78 Current | | | „ | „ 1/6 | Khamba 0 | 33½ 14 |
| | | | „ | „ 1/8 | 0 | 29 |
| 79 | 7 | 6½ | „ | „ 1/6 | 0 | 24 |
| | Kharaba | 9 | „ | „ 1/1 | Kharaba 0 | 5 |
| | | | „ | „ 1/5 | 0 | 25½ |
| 82 | 8 | 31 | „ | „ 1/1 | 0 | 38 |
| | Kharaba | 12½ | „ | „ | Kharaba 2 | 2 |

LOT NO. III.

All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Mazagon, within the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 677 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 46, New No. 7/16289, Old Survey No. 651 and New Survey No. 7/3693, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 6211, Street No. 2, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 8/3693, in the occupation of Gangaram Chowan, on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 4/3693 in the occupation of Meghji Mulji, on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 6/3693 in the occupation of Bapuji Vithu, on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 17/3693 in the occupation of Dharamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the 8th defendant abovenamed at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
1909

SABARKANTHA
MEANS
THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR
BOARDING
Only for High Caste Hindus.
Trial solicited.
Behind Mumbadevi Post.
BOMBAY 2.

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on 09 April, 2017

## LEGAL NOTICE.

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARANDAS GOCULDAS has agreed to sell to our client the below mentioned property: All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built or standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-one square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2215, New No. 9297, Old Survey No. 432 and New Survey No. 5171 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6704 and Street Nos. 122-12. Cawasji Patel Tank Road and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the Cawasji Patel Tank Road aforesaid, on or towards the East by the house of Narotam Tricumdas and on or towards the West by the house of Ramchand Jaichand and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 31st day of July 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3600

## AMUSEMENTS.


Messrs K. D. and Brothers present

TO-NIGHT

Another Delicious Goldwyn Gem!

**"The Crimson Gardenia"**

**To-Night—This Week!**

Can YOU solve the mystery of the crimson gardenia? Do YOU know who murdered Emil Le Duc? Who were the MASKED and HOODED men who hunted and haunted Roland Van Dam? Who was the girl in the case? Was she in league with the counterfeiters, or was this beautiful French girl secretly plotting to avenge a great wrong? Why did famous detectives "quit" the Gardenia case? Were they afraid of the invisible foe?

YOU WILL NEVER KNOW UNTIL YOU SEE REX BEACH'S THRILLING MYSTERY MELO-DRAMA. "THE CRIMSON GARDENIA. A Story of Four Crooks, and the Mask of Fate. A Goldwyn release, and the season's prize melo-dramatic triumph. Coming to the Blank Theatre next week.

**"The Crimson Gardenia"**

adapted from the famous Novel of

**REX BEACH**

A Splendid Vitagraph Big-V. Two-Reel Comedy: "GROCERY CLERK" in the Programme featuring Larry Samon

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45, 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Thorough Shelter guaranteed from the rains.

**West-End Cinema**

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH

of the Brothers dominent Serial

**The Mystery of "13"**

at the popular picture rendezvous

**The Majestic**

THE THIRD INSTALMENT

Commence TO-DAY

NEVER MIND

If you have missed one or two instalments.

Start in any-where it will grip your interest in any episode.

FOUR PERFORMANCES DAILY
at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

JUST THE THING FOR SPORTSMEN.

Silk Knitted Mufflers in plain and fancy coloured stripes.

From Rs. 5 to up-ward.

A large selection to choose from

GIVE US A TRIAL

**VILCASSIM BROS.**

TAILORS & OUT FITTERS,
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
BOMBAY.


## AMUSEMENTS.


MADAN THEATRES LD, ATTRACTIONS

**THE EXCELSIOR** 6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45

BRILLIANT VAUDEVILLE

Tremendous Success of the Star Roumanian Dancers in Modern National

**THE DORROS DUO**

and Classical Dances

**"Around the Town"** — The film of Topical personalities

**"The Four Shadows"** — The Thrilling French Serial.

Last Nights of the Popular Pair

**THE DOLLARS**

In Musical Comedy and Acrobatic Dances

Popular prices Rs. 3 to annas 4. Booking at the Theatre.

Bombay's Premier Picture House

**THE EMPIRE** TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A MASTERPIECE IN 5 REELS

ROBERT WARWICK

IN

**"THE SILENT MASTER"**

LAMINGTON ROAD

**THE EMPRESS** Grant Road Tram Terminus.

The Great Historical Subject Produced Regardless of Cost.

**"Christopher Columbus."**

LOOK OUT!!

STARTING RIGHT AWAY.

**NEXT SATURDAY**

The Grand and Glorious Serial of Adventures.

"THE

**SON of the NIGHT"**

12 EPISODES—24 PARTS

A Serial that gives points to "Count of Monte Cristo!"

**West-End Cinema,**

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

SOMETHING SUPER-EXCELLENT

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE** BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Rendezvous of the Cultured

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A GRIPPING DRAMA PICTURING.

THAT WILL GO DOWN IN THE Annals of Filmdom Ever Seen.

**"THE CONQUEROR"**

A rare opportunity that is offered to witness the battle scenes between the gallant Texans and thousands of Mexican soldiers; real artillery exploding shells; woman helping at the guns and behind the barricades hand to hand combats—making the greatest battle scenes ever staged for a dramatic screen production.

**A Delightful Entertainment.**

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

**NOTE:—**

TRAM CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Royal Opera House Tram Terminus.

TRAM CAR to Victoria Gardens Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

TRAM CARS to Princess and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus which is opposite to Royal Opera House proceeding on Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar, and Doongri.

**THE GLOBE**

Bombay's Newest and Best Picture Palace

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT

THE GREATEST SENSATION OF THE SEASON

**"THE RIGHT TO HAPPINESS"**

Featuring

UNIVERSAL'S EMOTIONAL STAR

**Dorothy Phillips**

IN

**Dual Role**

Shows at 6-30, 8-30 and 10-30 p.m.

Next Saturday another Powerful Drama

THE SCANDAL

of

PRINCES GEORGE

**THE GLOBE,**

Sandhurst Road, West.


## AMUSEMENTS.


**IMPERIAL**

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

Presents

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

THE GREAT JAPANESE ACTOR

Sessue Haya Kawa

IN

**"THE TONG MAN"**

A Super Melo Drama in 5 parts.

Pathi Gazettee, Pathi Review and Pollard Comic

TIME:

Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Sunday Matinees at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m. & Saturday at 5-15.


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

**LIVERPOOL COTTON.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 30th.

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Days Sales at Liverpool | | 4,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec & for Exp. | | |
| " " Sales of East Indians | | 200 |
| " " Imports | | |
| Mid. American Spot | | 21.49 |
| Surplus F.G.F. Sakels | | 67.00 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) | Oct. | 32.23 |
| | Jan. | 30.20 |
| | Mar. | 29.82 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | Oct. | 31.24 |
| | Jan. | 29.83 |

**OPENING TONE AND PRICES.**

Liverpool, July 30th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months. | To-day's prices. |
|---|---|
| July | 24.04 |
| Aug. | 23.84 |
| Sept. | 23.27 |
| Oct. | 22.54 |
| Nov. | — |
| Dec. | 21.33 |
| Jan. | — |
| Feb. | 20.88 |
| Mar. | 20.62 |
| April | 20.46 |
| May | — |
| June | — |

Prices taken at 1 o'clock Liverpool actual values.

**CLOSING PRICES.**

Liverpool, July 30th

| Months. | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| Aug. | 23.64 |
| Sept. | 23.14 |
| Oct. | 22.54 |
| Nov. | 22.12 |
| Dec. | 21.66 |
| Jan. | 21.20 |
| Feb. | 20.84 |
| Mar. | 20.58 |
| April | 20.47 |
| May. | 20.44 |
| June. | 20.24 |

Tone:—Quiet.
Manchester:—Quiet.

**ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.**

Liverpool, July 30th.

| | |
|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal Good | 9.50 |
| " Fully Good | 10.21 |
| " Fine | 10.75 |
| " Tinnevelly Good | 15.50 |
| " " Fully Good | 16.50 |
| " " Fine | 17.15 |
| " Good M.G. | 19.35 |
| " " " | 18.88 |
| " " " | 20.35 |
| " " " | 9.32 |
| Broach Good | 16.07 |
| " Fully Good | 19.57 |
| " Fine | |

**LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.**

London, July 30th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export | 4,000 |
| " Forwarded | 51,000 |
| " Imports | 16,000 |
| " Stock | 943,000 |
| Actual Weekly Sales | 1,000 |
| Water Twist | 4/4 |
| Printers Cloth | 84/6 |

**LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.**

London, Saturday, July 30th

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | 12,074,000 |
| Egyptian Visible Supply | 745,000 |
| East Indian | 278,000 |
| American | 2,873,000 |
| Other | 282,000 |
| Total Sales | 21,000 |
| East Indian Sales | 3,000 |
| Total Speculation | — |
| " Export | — |
| East Indian, Export | — |
| " Stock | 81,000 |
| " Forwarded | 500 |
| " Export | — |
| " Import | 7,000 |
| " Speculation | 300 |
| American Afloat | 55,000 |
| East Indian Afloat | 23,000 |
| Total Afloat | 110,000 |

**BANK OF ENGLAND.**

London, Thursday, July 29th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

| | | £ | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | .. | 123,200,000 | Inc. | 280,000 |
| Public Deposits | .. | 14,100,000 | Dec. | 1,500,000 |
| Other do. | .. | 118,700,000 | " | 900,000 |
| Govt. Securities | .. | 59,900,000 | Inc. | 3,300,000 |
| Other do. | .. | 75,500,000 | Dec. | 4,600,000 |
| Notes and Gold | .. | 16,300,000 | " | 1,100,000 |

The BANK RESERVE is 12% of the Liabilities.

**AMERICAN MARKETS.**

New York, July 29th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 2,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | Nil |
| " " to Continent | Nil |
| Futures at New York Oct. | 32.22 |
| " " Jan. | 30.30 |
| " " Mar. | 29.98 |
| Tone:—Firm. | |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 40.60 |
| " " Orleans | 38.25 |
| Futures at New Orleans Oct. | 31.23 |
| " " Jan. | 29.58 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 11 |
| Demand Bills | 3.72.75 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | |
| United States Mined-Refined | 93½ |
| Do Do Foreign | 93½ |

New York, July 30th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 7,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | Nil |
| " " to Continent | 16,000 |
| Futures at New York Oct. | 32.07 |
| " " Jan. | 29.75 |
| " " Mar. | 29.15 |
| Tone:—Easy. | |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 40.60 |
| " " Orleans | 38.75 |
| Futures at New Orleans July | 31.02 |
| " " Oct. | 29.55 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 10 5/8 |
| Demand Bills | 3.71.75 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | |
| U. S. Mined Refined | 93½ |
| Do. Foreign | 92½ |

Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 25,000 |
| Week's Exports to Great Britain | 15,000 |
| Week's Exports to France and Continent | 25,000 |
| Week's Exports to Japan | 2,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports | 783,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports | 588,000 |

**MONEY MARKETS.**

London, July 29th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds 3% | 58 3/8 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 56 1/4 |
| " 2 months hence | 56 |

Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian bought, moderate offerings quieter demand

Discounts. Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st. | | 6 11/16 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | | 6 15/16 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | | 7 1/8 |
| " " " 6 " | | 7 1/8 |
| Bar Gold (per oz.) | | 109/8 |
| Interest day to day loans | | 5 1/4 |
| " 7 days market loans | | 5 1/2 |
| Telegraphic Transfers | | |
| Cousols 2½% | | 45 3/8 |
| Rupee Paper 3½% | | 54 1/2 |
| Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans | | 54 1/4 |
| Government Securities 3% | | 42 |
| Ex. On London at Paris | Francs | 69.16 |

**SHARES.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chartered Bank | | £7½ |
| Honkong Bank | | £52 |
| National Bank | Ex. Dividend | £110 |

**WAR LOANS.**

London, July 29th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Founding Loan 4% | £60 7/8 |
| Victory Loan 4% | |
| 5% New | £84 13/16 |

**MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.**

London, July 29th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Quoted | 84 |
| Australian—61lbs. Quoted | 86 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Aug.-Sept. Sellers | £29½ |
| Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers | £29 |
| Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm. | |
| Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship July-Aug. | £29½ |
| Tone of Linseed:—Firmly held—closing buyers favor. | |
| Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Aug.-Sept. Sellers | £34 |
| Paid | |
| Cottonseed, Bombay (second description) per ton) July-Aug. Firm Paid Buyers | £12½ |
| Ilpria Rapeseed.—July-Aug. Sellers | £28 |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £105 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £91 |
| Copper Braziers | £105 |
| Yellow Metals | 18 |
| Hard Spelter | 27 |
| Corr gated Sheets | £53 |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. | 29 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. | 29/6 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. | 31 |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. | 1/10½ |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid Sellers | 1/9½ |

Tone:—Steadier.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 2.

The market to-day was entirely closed both for ready and forward as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. B. G. Tilak.

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 2nd

Market Rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/10 9/16 |
| Bank Demand | 1/10 5/8 |
| Acceptance 3m/s | 1/11 |
| Fcs. Demand | 430 |
| American Dollars | 288 |
| Hongkong " | 221 |
| Shanghai | 33.03 |
| Japan | 146 |
| Singap | 129 |

Market Steady.

### THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

BRASS.

August. 2nd 1920

| | per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Sheets | 3/4 | 92 0 |
| D. | 1 | 93 8 |
| D | 1½ | 92 0 |
| D. | 1½ | 92 0 |
| D | 1½ | 92 0 |
| D. | 1½ | 92 0 |
| Do. | 2 | 92 0 |

COPPER.

| | per Md | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper | 3/4 | 86 0 0 |
| Do | 1 | 88 0 0 |
| Do. | 1½ | 86 0 0 |
| Do | 1½ | 87 0 0 |
| Do | 1½ | 87 0 0 |
| Do | 2 | 87 0 0 |
| Japanese Copper Barts | | |
| Panchseka joint | | 27 0 0 |
| Copper English Barts | | 86 0 0 |
| Brass Barts | | 92 0 0 |

### MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

August 2.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/10 5/8.
D D on London 1/10 11/16.
3 Mst D/a 1/11 5/8.
D D on Paris Frc 430.
3 Mst D/a Frc 495.
T T on Japan Rs. 145.
60 D D/P. Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate 3.71½dol.
Paris Cross Rate 48.70.
London Silver Spot D 56 5/8.
London Silver Forward D 56 5/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 84.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-32 98/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 58/14.
4 per cent Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per etnt Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust Long dated 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tanna 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market is closed.

### VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 2nd August 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Nurani | Jeddah | 2-8 | T M & Co |
| B Rajah | Calcutta | N F | T M & Co |
| C/R Ovaro | Karachi | N F | A I C S N Co |
| D/E Yeto-ofu Maru | Japan | 10-8 | N Y Kaisha |
| G Hydro II | Bangkuk | 1-8 | P F C & Co |
| H Shinkai Maru | N F | N F | N Y Kaisha |
| M Kew | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| Offside War Cuts | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| P Ganges Maru | Japan | 4-8 | O S Kaisha |
| Q Saraswati | N F | N F | K N & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indrawati | Karachi | 2-8 | K N & Co |
| Nawati | N F | N F | K N & Co |
| Sabarmati | Marmagoa | 4-8 | K N & Co |

VICTORIA DOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 C/Hankow's (Boats) | | | W & A G & Co |
| 4 Peotakota | Bushra | 2-8 | M M & Co |
| 7 Abydos | Karachi | N F | H L S N Co |
| 9 Nawab | Calcutta | N F | T M & Co |
| 10/11 Clan Mackines | Madras Coasts | 12-8 | J F & Co |
| 12/13 Kharmark | Liverpool | 1-8 | K N & Co |
| 14 Binga | Karachi | 2-8 | M M & Co |
| 15 Dara | Red Sea Ports | 4-8 | T M & Co |

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Kieldrecht | Colombo | 12-8 | E D S & Co |
| 2 Marafik | Liverpool | 5-8 | W & A G & Co |
| 4 Gambhira | Rangoon | N F | M M & Co |
| 5 Nippon | Aden | 7-8 | Lyons |
| 6 Guma | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| 7 Patricia | N F | N F | K N & Co |
| 8 Karadoc's | N F | N F | D R I M |
| 9 Waroonga | Bushra | 4-8 | M M & Co |
| 10 Northbrook | N F | N F | D R I M |
| 11 Chikdina | Bushra | 4-8 | M M & Co |
| 12 A Gray Cloud | Calcutta | 25 F | T M & Co |
| 13 Chanda | Karachi | N F | M M & Co |
| 14 Karagola | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| 14 Kar | E A Ports | N F | M M & Co |
| 15 Bansfira | Bushra | 4-8 | M M & Co |
| 16 Binfield | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| 17 La Plata | Bushra | 7-8 | J F & Co |
| Jetty End | | | |
| C/Robertso | London | N F | J F & Co |
| B Pearson Norkanda | Australia | 2-8 | M M & Co |

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Heron Gull | N F | 2-8 | C E B P T |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | N F | 31-7 | T M & Co |
| Chanda | Abadan | N F | W & A G & Co |

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indravati | | 4/5/8 | B S N Co |
| Mahanadi | | 4/2/8 | B S N Co |


**True Sons of India.**

YOUR desire for the uplift of this Sacred Land can be achieved only by using nothing but Swadesbi articles. Will you rise equal to the occasion and also bring this fundamental truth home to our less fortunate brothers, viz. the Illiterate masses? The articles manufactured in our works are made of Indian material, by Indian labour and with Indian capital, and are sold at rock-bottom Prices, the finish being unchallengeable.

The following is the list of articles made by us:—Leather and four-holed, metal bottons, Cutlery, "Relief" pattern nibs, Fluid inks, Hand-bags, Money-bags, Suit-cases and Sensitive Laboratory Balances.

Write for pricelists and other particulars at once.

Liberal terms offered to wholesale dealers.

MANAGER,
MODEL INDUSTRY,
Dayal Bagh, Agra, U. P.

# PREMIER AND SINN FEIN.

## WHAT IS HIS ATTITUDE

## A GRAVE SPLIT THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 12 Noon, Aug. 2.

While it is affirmed that Mr. Lloyd Georgs is showing an inflexible front to Sinn Fein's demand for a Republic, many Unionists fear that the Premier is secretly negotiating instead of openly annihilating the movement. The recalcitrants are moving an adjournment in the House of Commons on Monday to discuss the Premier's attitude regarding Russia and Ireland. There is every possibility of a fight between the Goalition Liberals and the Unionists threatening a grave split.

## ARCHBISHOP MANNIX.

### WILD SCENES AT THE TIME OF EMBARCATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 12 Noon, Aug. 2.

New Rork:—Wild scenes accompanied the embarcation of Archbishop Mannix on board the Baltic for Britain. The Archbishop was visited on board by De Valera. It is announced that the Cunard Company will not land passengers at Queenstown.

## SITUATION IN CHINA.

### DIPLOMATIC CORPS DISCUSS QUENSTION OF ARFU REFUGEES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 12 a.m. August 2.

Peking.—The diplomatic Corps to-day discussed the unreached decision regarding the question of the Anfu refugees. In the Legation quarters, it is understood, that the British, American and French Ministers are reminding their nationals that they will not be allowed to harbour refugees, who must be turned out in forty-eight hours.

## ALLIED ADVANCE TO GERMANY.

### TWO HUNDRED MILLION FRANCS FOR SIX MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 11 a.m. August 2.

Paris.—The Chamber has approved the Spa agreement authorising advance to Germany in conjunction with Belgium, Britain and Italy of the maximum of two hundred million francs for six months.

## STORMY SCENES AT TIPPERARY.

### TROOPS SMA SH WINDOWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 2.

There were Stormy scenes at Tipperary following upon the ambushing near Oola. Party of troops in Tipperary shouting Avenge our Comrades' smashed a number of windows.

## CONSCRIPTION ABOLISHED IN GERMANY.

### BILL PASSED IN REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 12 Noon, Aug. 2.

Berlin:—The Reichstag has passed the bill abolishing compulsory military service. The German Military Party and a section of the People's Party voted against the measure.

## UPROAR IN REICHSTAG.

### GENERAL GALLWITZ EULOGISES OLD ARMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 2.

Berlin:—The notorious General von Gallwitz created an Uproar in the Reichstag glorifying the old army during debate on the abolition of compulsory service. The socialists stormily intervened shouting "You murderers have the lives of millions on your consciences". When the uproar was quelled General Gallwitz resumed his eulogies. The whole of the Right then quitted the hall.

## TURKISH DELEGATES ARRIVE VERSAILLES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

PARIS.—The Turkish delegates to sign the Peace Treaty have arrived at Versailles.

# INTENSE BOLSHEVIK OFFENSIVE.

## POLES LIKELY TO EVACUATE PRINCIPAL DEFENCES.

## BATTLE IMPENDING SOUTH-WEST OF GRODNO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 12 Noon, Aug. 2.

Polish telegrams from Warsaw admit that the most intense Bolshevist offensive restarted after the acceptance of the proposals for armisice, the enemy's immediate object apparently being the point between Brest Litovsk and Odoviec. If the objective is gained the Poles will be forced to evacuate their principal defences, namely, the Pinsk marshes.

The Bolsheviks launched a simultaneous attack in the Podolian sector but the main issue of the situation depends on the impending battle south-west of Grodno.

## BOLSHEVISTS CAPTURE BIALYSTOCK.

### THEIR DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 11 a.m. August 2.

Whilst the date of the Russo-Polish armistice negotiations was fixed yesterday, the Bolshevists continuing their advance have captured Bialystock. Still attacking Lomza they are now bordering on East Prussia where resistance has vanished. The Polish parlemantaires crossed the lines yesterday morning *en route* for Bardnovitch. It is reported that Polish families are taking refuge in Berlin and Dresden.

A Warsaw telegram states that if the Bolshevist demands comprise establishment of a Soviet regime in Poland, arrangements giving the Bolshevists access into Germany limited disarmament or territorial modifications more unfavourable than Mr. Lloyd Georges' proposals, the demands will be refused.

## MANIFESTO TO RED ARMIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 2.

A Bolshevik wireless message quotes the manifesto to the Red Armies saying:—"Our delegation headed by Comrade Kameneff has gone to London. Comrades, on your success at the front depends the success of the delegation."

## RUSSIAN ADVANCE GUARDS ON GERMAN FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 12 Noon, Aug. 2.

The Russian advance guards are operating along German frontier but are not crossing.

## POLISH TROOPS CROSS GERMAN FRONTIER,

### TO BE DISARMED & INTERNED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 12 Noon, Aug. 2.

Berlin:—A telegram from Mariendurg states that thousand Polish troops which were cut off crossed the German frontier near Prostken. They will be disarmed and interned.

## DUKE OF YORK LIKELY TO VISIT INDIA IN DECEMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

The "Evening Standard" says that Duke of York may visit India in December instead of the Prince of Wales.

## PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO INDIA.

### DEFINITELY POSTPONED?

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)
LONDON, August 1.
Recd. 11 a.m. August 2.

According to the "Sunday Times" it is definitely settled that the Prince of Wales's visit to India will be opstponed unless on his return to England he is found to be thoroughly fit to undertake the journey. His Majesty is unwilling to disappoint India by the suggested substitution of the Duke of York. Therefore, if necessary, the tour will be postponed for an year.

## FIRE IN JUTE-SHEDS AT TILBURY DOCKS.

### DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT £50,000

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 30.
Rerd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

A fire occurhed to-day in the Jute-sheds at the Tilbury Docks. The loss is unofficially estimated at £50,000 sterling.

# INDIAN TROOPS IN NEAR EAST

## DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWAL,

## POLICY OF NON-CO-OPERATION RECOMMENDED.

## MEETING OF INDIANS IN LONDON.

## TAGORE'S MESSAGE.

(From our own Correspondent.)
LONDON, July 30.

A largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of Indians resident in London and British sympathisers was held at Essex Hall on Thursday night to protest against the use of Indian troops in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Turkey etc.

Mr. J. M. Parikh, Vice-Chairman, British Congress Committee, presided and read the following message of ympathy from Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—"The use of mercenary troops for utilitarian purposes is degrading to all parties concerned and it grieves my heart as an Indian to see that members of a subject race which has been deprived of its right to carry arms for its own self-protection are being turned into fighting automatons for the imperialistic aggrandisement of a nation whose possessions are already too burdensome for its moral intergrity and physical strength."

Mr. V. J. Patel moved the first resolution which ran: "That this public meeting of Indians resident in Great Britain and British sympathisers records its strong protest against Indian troops being used by the British Government to suppress the peoples of Mesopotamia, Arabia, Persia, Turkey and Egypt in their truggle to achieve national independence and demands the immediate withdrawal of all troops so employed in those countries."

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala seconded in a rousing speech and Mrs. Naidu supported.

Mr. Mallik, a Persian gentlemen Iso having spoken in support the resolution was carried unanimously.

The second resolution appealed to all organisations working for international peace and against imperialism and militarism to support the demand that Indian troops shall not be used for such purposes and recommended the policy of non-cooperation with Governments and persons who violate the principles of national freedom and international harmony.

Mr. Dube moved and Mr. Syud Hossain seconded the resolution which was supported by Mr. Horniman.

The third resolution appealed o the electors of Great Britain to join in the demand for the withdrawal of Indian troops and thus help to reduce enormous addition to the unbearable burden of war debt. Both resolutions were carried with enthusiasm.

## LABOUR AND NEWSPAPER PROFESSION.

### SIR ROBERT BRUCE'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 2.

St. Johns.—In the course of his speech at the Imperial Press Conference luncheon Sir Robert Bruce of the "Glasgow Herald" emphasised the importance of the conference which would discuss *inter alia* better and cheaper cable facilities for the press and also the question of circulating news throughout the Empire. Mr. Naylor, President of the Printing Trades Federation said that the time was approaching when Labour would govern England but this would not make any difference in the attitude of the Motherland to the Dominions. He expressed the hope that the conference would result in promoting better feelings between the industrial elements and the newspaper profession throughout the Empire.

## RELIEF IN FAMINE AREA.

### A LAKH OF RUPEES ADVANCED WITHOUT INTEREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NEAKHALI July 30.

In response to the District Magistrate's appeal for funds for the relief of distressed people, Rai Bahadur Seth Sukhlal Karnani has written that he is prepared to advance a lakh of rupees free of interest for indenting Burma rice and supplying it at cost price. A representative meeting convened yesterday by the magistrate unanimously thanked the Rai Bahadur who is now one of the landlords of the district by virtue of his purchase of the zemindari of Mrs. Isoline Fontaine Be Masangham.

## DETAILED ACCOUNT OF TAMBUK FLOOD.

(Associated Press.)
MIDNAPUR, July 30.

A detailed account of Tambuk flood now to hand shows that an area of forty square miles west and south-west of the town of Tamluk is under water. The flood in the Crossye river is increasing and has caused a breach at Bobandhi the breadth of the breach being from 100 to 150 feet. Between the 20th and 23rd some thousand villagers worked day and night and raised *bundle* to a considerable height, but owing to the rapid progress of the water the men's efforts were rendered futile. After innundating several villages near Khojar *bundh* the water flew into the Rupnarayan river. It is feared that the water may run up to the embankment of Orissa East Wash Canal near Mahishadali. The Subarnarekha river is not in flood and has affected the south-western portion of the district. The river Cossye is rising again. The Ganga at Mohunpur lock is indicating 83.6 feet above sea level. The District Magistrate has made every effort to afford immediate relief to the affected people.

## THE ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—All who are interested in the amelioration of labour in this country will welcome the movement of holding an All-India Trade Union Congress in Bombay next month. India is on the threshold of Industrialism, and all the features of Western Industrialism are now becoming manifest in this country. There is labour unrest in the whole world. The last strikes among all kinds of workers either in factories press, post, railways or Port Trust, prove beyond doubt that Indian labour is now awake owing to the dawning consciousness of its rights and the abnormal rise in prices.

The factory population is increasing in this country. With our rapid industrialisation, we are drifting in the same industrial evolution as the West. We shall have to face the same troubles. It is gratifying to note that there is a movement among the labourers to organise themselves through unions and then through the Congress. This step is in the right direction. The labour problem is now no longer a local one, it is an international problem. It is a matter of great satisfaction to all to see our labourers understanding perfectly their rights and announcing through their leaders that they will not be satisfied till they have selected their own man in place of Mr. N. M. Joshi to represent Indian Labour at the International Labour Conference. The Reception Committee of the Congress has passed a creed recognising the principle of trade unionism and the rights of collective bargaining to preserve the inherent rights of labour. I would hold that those who will sign the Creed will be allowed to take part in the deliberations of the Congress. If the object of the promoters of the Congress is to establish close relation between the employers and the employees, I have my doubts about the employers singing the creed. The real solution of capital and labour lies in bringing about harmonious relations between them.

We do not want to see our country to be turned into a land of strikes and constant labour disputes. Labour has got its privileges; it has also its responsibilities. In building up our industrial development we must avoid the pit-falls of the west. Our industries are in infancy, and hence they cannot afford to be disturbed by constant strikes. We have to face the competition of highly developed foreign industries. To avoid labour disputes, boards of arbitration and reconciliation consisting of members from both the employers and the employees must be established, and we must try to avoid the interference of the Government as far as possible. All efforts must be made to settle the disputes before the deadly weapon of strike is resorted to.

The employers need not be alarmed by this movement of holding a Trade Union Congress, for it is also in their interest.—Yours, etc.,

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY.
Bombay, July 29.

# SITUATION IN PERSIA.

## CABINET TO SUMMON PARLIAMENT.

### BOLSHEVIKS CLEARED FROM MAZENDARAN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

Reuter learns from an authoritative Persian source that the situation in Persia has improved. The new Cabinet's decision to summon the Parliament immediately, and to seek British assistance has resulted in the people rallying to the support of the Ministry. The Government forces have cleared out the Bolsheviks from the whole of Mazendaran.

The operation of the Anglo-Persian Agreement will be suspended till it is approved by the Persian Parliament.

## MARTIAL LAW IN TEHERAN.

### DISTURBED SITUATION IN KHORASSAN BORDER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 30.
Rerd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

It is semi-officially stated that martial-law has been declared in Teheran. The situation on the Khorassan border is somewhat disturbed. The brigasd, Khuddu, with his headquarters near Sirwan, has been lavishly distributing rifles and has now proceeded to Firuzeh, southwest of Askhabad. He is believed to be preparisg an early incursion into Khorassan.

## SIKH DEPUTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

### DEMAND OF 30 P. C. OF SEATS IN PUNJAB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Rerd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

The members of the Sikh deputation Messrs. Sewaram Singh, Shiyden Singh Sohan Singh and Ujall Singh in the course of an interview with Mr. Montagu said they desired adequate representation on the new legislatures both provincial and central. They pointed out that the Moslems, who occupied the same position in the other provinces as the Sikhs did in the Punjab, had been given 27 per cent. of the seats on the legislatures. The Sikhs considered that they should have 30 per cent. of the seats in the Punjab.

## SHELL TRANSPORT COMPANY

### ACQUIRE FOUR NEW PETROLEUM INTERESTS IN N. CAUCASUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 11 a.m. August 2.

According to the "Daily Telegraph" the Shell Transport Company has signed the agreement's acquiring the Mantasheff, Lianoff and Tsatouroff interests in Grosnl, a petroliferous districts in the northern Caucasus. The two former interests have been bought outright and forty per cent. of the Tsatouroff interests. The transaction involves the sum of 1,125,000 sterling.

## IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

### BRITISH DELEGATES ENTERTAINED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 12 Noon, Aug. 2

St. Johns:—The British delegates to Imperial Press Conference were welcomed at an official luncheon to-day.

## FRENCH CHAMBER PASSES SPA AGREEMENT.

### TRIUMPH FOR M. MILLERAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, July 31.
Recd. at 1-30 p.m., Aug. 2.

Paris:—The Havas Agency states: The Spa agreement authorising an advance to Germany was passed by 356 votes to 169. This is a triumph for M. Millerand. As was expected the debate proved lively one. The reporter of the Finance Committee, M. Bokanowsky shewed the gravity of France's financial position, maintaining that any addition to the budget programme would endanger the social peace and economic reorganisation of the country. He contended that France had absolutely reached the limit of her sacrifices.

M. Rollin Reporter of the Foreign Affairs Committee however supported the bill.

### THE COAL QUESTION.

M. Millerand said that the coal question was the dominating consideration and it must not be lacking for hearth or factory. He appealed to the Chamber on the ground that the *entente* between the allies must not be imperilled. He called on the Chamber to furnish proof of its political spirit and to serve the national interests.

# DINNER TO INDIAN PRINCES.

## MR. MONTAGU'S TRIBUTE TO THEIR LOYALTY.

## MAHARAJA OF ALWAR'S REPLY.

## THEORY OF "ANOTHER MUTINY" REPUDIATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Aug. 2.

Last night's dinner to the Indian Princes was a brilliant function. The guests included the Maharajahs of Alwar, Kapurthala, Cooch Behar and Jhalawar, the Rajahs of Pundukota and Aundh the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar and the Yuvarajah of Mysore. The others present included Lord Curzon Mr. Churchill, Lord Crewe Lord Sinha and the members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Montagu, who presided proposing the "Princes of India" dwelt on their proverbial hospitality also their devotion to the problems of the government. He recalled in warm terms their unstinted services during the war and during the Afghan menace. He regretted the absence of the Gackwar of Baroda through indisposition. All the Princes were bound together in love for India and the British Empire and devotion to the King. Mr. Montagu paid a tribute to the Maharaja of Alwar's ability enthusiasm, indefatigable energy and statesmanship. He welcomed the Raja of Pudukota, the representative of the illustrious fighting Sikhs for services he and his State had rendered. He said that the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar was known and loved in England by another name. He paid a tribute to the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's good government and great hospitality and the Maharaja of Kapurthala's services during the war and said that the Yuvarajah of Mysore's services has always earned the greatest gratitude. He described he Maharajah of Jhalawar as always a welcome student of science, a master of music and a good friend and a ruler.

### ALWAR'S REPLY.

The Maharaja of Alwar responding declared that the Indian Princes would stand by Britain in peace as in war, come good or ill. He expressed his undaunted belief in India's power of response to genuine goodwill the existence of which, England had proved by the Reform Scheme by which Britain was offering to India what by her tradition she had come to regard as the best she had to give. The Maharajah said he regarded the occasion as an unusual demonstration of goodwill towards India. He warmly acknowledged Britain's work and declared his faith in British statesmanship. He paid a tribute to the great and noble monarch, the King-Emperor, the fountainhead and final champion of the principles on which the Empire existed. He warmly acknowledged the Premier's gallant leadership during the war and vindication of the high principles for which Britain stood, also the work of Mr. Montagu, who with Lord Chelmsford had gallantly piloted the Reforms and had played the lion's part in the proposals for the Indian States. He had been through the storm of strife but had emerged with single determination to carry the banner of liberty a step forward.

The assertion that India had recently been saved from another mutiny was unjust to the Indian Army and to the vast majority of Indians who were second to none in loyalty to the Emperor. The recent unfortunate controversy had again proved to India that Britain's power stood on the pedestal of justice. By mutual exchange of all that was best in the western and eastern civilisations a glorious future lay before the Empire in which they were sanguine that India would play a noble part. Much would depend on the new Viceroy who should be the champion of India as well as an Imperial custodian. The Maharajah asked that England's message to India be in one word:—"Trust".

### "AN ARDENT FRIEND."

The Maharaja of Kapdrthala expressed profound loyalty of the Indian Princes. He paid a tribute to Mr. Lloyd George's and Mr. Montagu's enlightened statemanship and ardent support of Indian self-government. He declared that India's loyalty would be abundantly proved when the Prince of Wales made his Indian tour. India was eager to co-operate with the Empire in the work of reconstruction. Mr. Monagu, he described was an ardent friend and lover of India, who was prepared to make any personal sacrifices in her behalf. Indian princes must participate in political progress. He hoped very shortly to introduce further political reforms in Kapurthala and he urged cordial co-operation of Indians and Englishmen.

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar proposing the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers" paid tribute to the Government's consideration towards the Indian Princes and liberal statesmanship towards India. He emphatically repudiated the allegation that India had recently been saved from a mutiny. The Indian Princes' loyalty would be unmistakeably manifested on occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit.

Lord Curzon responding declared that the Princes of India were the vital force in the Empire and the maintenance of their prestige was most necessary to its integrity.

# BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## NO REFERENCE TO TILAK!

## AN "ESTABLISHMENT" BUDGET.

## NON-OFFICIALS' SEVERE CRITICISM.

## POLICE PATEL'S RS. 4 A YEAR!

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 2.

The Bombay Legislative Council began its Poona sessions this morning with some remarkable absentees. Messrs. Bhurgri and Sheriff Devji Kanji have resigned and their absence and the reason for it could not escape notice in the lobbies. Mr. Webb of Karachi is back again in the Council, so is Mr. Caddell. Not a single supplementary question was asked at the question time by any member; so it is to be presumed that they all found the replies satisfactory. Some of them, however, are, as usual, as evasive as possible. Sir George Carmichael then presented the budget for the year, His Excellency the President not making any introductory speech, contrary to general expectation.

The Finance Member pointed out that there was practically no alteration in the figures in the revised budget and wanted to make only two general observations. He had assumed that the monsoon would be a normal one and found he was correct. Another point was the establishment budget. Very large grants were given for the improvement of pay in the various Government services. They were drawing on their provincial balance to the extent of ninety-three lakhs. The additional grant in pay would come to 47 lakhs and another 47 lakhs would be needed. Sir George pointed out under the old conditions discussing the budget at this stage was compared to flogging a dead horse and there was some justice in the criticism, but next year the new Council would have greater freedom in adjusting the taxation.

### DEPT. OF INDUSTRIES.

The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas was the first to raise a general discussion regarding the budget. Speaking about the Department of Industries, he mentioned how the Advisory Committee on Industries had met only once during eight months and deprecated the idea that Government should agree to allow its Director of Industries to be employed in winding up the stocks belonging to the Munition Board. He asked that the control on cotton may either be removed now or Government should indicate what permanent form of control they wished to retain. He referred to the inadequacy of fodder storage and the extremely limited grants for cattle breeding.

### QUEER SIND!

Mr. Gulum Hussain reminded the Council of a topic very much dear to his heart—the problem of communication in Sind. There was no item in the budget for the provincialisation of the sixteen new roads proposed He also asked for attention to the necessity of building sarions public buildings in Karachi. The Council heard with interest that retaining the Judicial Commissioner's office depended upon the removal of the artillery to Quetta and appeared to agree that Sindh was a place, where queer things were not unusual.

### MR. P. A. DESAI'S TRENCHANT CRITICISM.

Mr. Pandurang Desai, who followed, made a particularly effective contribution to the debate. He pointed out to a sympathetic house that although forty-seven lakhs were to be spent in improving the pay of the services, the village accountant had as yet received no measure of relief. He had pressed the question since 1916, but had obtained no redress for the talatis. He pointed out the hardship of the police patels in Ratnagiri who, in some cases, received the magnificent allowances of Rs. 4 a year. He pleaded for more stamp vendors in the Presidency. There were 25,000 villages in the presidency, but only 1,200 stamp vendors. A telling point in Mr. Desai's speech was his picking out the expenditure of Rs. 30,000 as counsel fee in the Akola Counsel's fees in the Akola and Ahmedabad Riot cases. The Government Prosecutors could very well have done the work, and the expenditure in retaining counsel from Bombay was wholly unwarranted. Mr. Desai referred to several items in practically every important head of revenue and concluded by pleading for a cattle breeding farm in Bijapur, indicating a very interesting feature about his district. If there is rain in Bijapur there is rain in the whole world and the house listened to this tale of Bijapur's hardships with amused interest.

### D. B. GODBOLE.

Diwan Bahadur Godbole, who followed, made a speech full of constructive suggestion and trenchant criticism. "I am not going to take a review of the whole budget", said the Diwan Bahadur. "as my predecessor has done. I only want to indicate how expenditure could have been avoided in certain directions." He took up as an example of the waste of public funds, the establishment of a Forest College at Dharwar. He understood the College was to confine itself to the training of rangers. The number of such men required was 175. Why was a college, the buildings for which were to cost three lakhs and the annual expenses of which were to exceed fifty thousand necessary at all? If the idea was merely to train rangers, why was it not found feasible to attach a forestry class to the Agricultural College at Poona? Mr. Godbole then went on to instance another item of expenditure of doubtful utility. It was the intention of Government to open in each district agricultural boarding schools. The cost of boarding was to be defrayed by Government. Mr. Godbole inquired, whether this kind of expenditure was justifiable and hoped the arrangement would cease within a very few years. As regards the Public Works Department, he was glad it had received extra grants, but they must be used effectively and economically. He mentioned how Mr. Watson, the expert who had latterly inquired under Government direction into the Poona Drainage Postlews, had drawn attention to the defects therein. Referring to the grants for Education, he expressed surprise that there was no adequate grant for Technical Education, in an otherwise liberal scheme. Mr. Godbole then proceeded to make a very effective point regarding the manner in which Government were looking after the industrial development of the Presidency. The first step they had taken was the appointment of several high-paid officers. He had imagined Government would try to start some model factories. There was a field for example for a fish oil and guano factory in the Ratnagiri district. There was also the possibility of starting at a suitable centre a small factory, but instead of starting with factories they were starting with the appointment of superintendents and he began to read from a list in the budget statement, where the new posts are serially mentioned. The Council learnt that a high-paid superintendent and a marine biologist were to be appointed. Mr. Godbole was developing his argument, when the Finance Member asked him to go through the whole list and the Council found that Government inended to purchase a trawler and were in search for a master and crew for that trawler. It is all about establishment and the purchase of trawlers, declared Mr. Godbole. What are you doing about helping industrial enterprise? He hoped Government would travel further than the creation of a well-salaried establishment.

### OTHER MEMBERS.

The budget debate wore on into a weary recital of grievances by several members later in the afternoon.

Mr. Paranjpye was emphatic in his denunciation of increasing the number of all sorts of officials.

Mr. Upasani, in a lengthy speech, went into great detail about several matters, particularly as regards Education, Land Revenue and Sanitation.

Mr. Kamat, in a speech bristling with well-ordered facts and figures, pleaded for the primary teacher and the other low-paid servants of Government.

Mr. Mead on behalf of Government told Mr. Godbole that some scientific knowledge was essential before factories could be started. This was certainly no news to Mr. Godbole, but he learnt, with evident astonishment, that the Forestry Class at Dharwar was to receive students from the Central Provinces also. Mr. Mead gave details regarding the recent activities of the Industries Department and for the benefit of Mr. Kamat pointed out that nothing was so expensive as raising the salaries of low paid Government servants as they were so numerous.

Mr. Garud made the useful suggestion that when unspent grants came to be reappropriated the recommendation in the budget resolutions of March last might be taken into account.

Sir George Carmichael answered the several points raised in the debate patiently laboriously and exhaustively. His Excellency the President had left early in the afternoon and honourable members were listening to the official defence of the appropriation of the several grants in a listless way.

### NO REFERENCE TO TILAK!

In the lobby and in the galleries there had risen a certain expectation that some Nationalist members in the Council would move either a resolution of condolence or a motion for adiournment to mark the sense of loss the Presidency had suffered by the death of Mr. Tilak, who was some years ago a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. It was remarked that efforts to draw up a resolution and to secure the permission of the President to move it were in fact being made by an honourable member, who had been a devoted adherent of Mr. Tilak. Nothing further, however, has happened in the matter and the Council is pursuing its ordinary legislative business, as if there had occurred on Sunday in Bombay no event of irreparable national loss.

### PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY CITY.

The Council has proceeded to the first reading of a bill to provide for the extension of Primary Education in the City of Bombay. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, in rising to introduce the bill, observed that twenty years ago he had raised the standard of Primary Education as a member of that very Council and the present Bill followed the lines he had then laid down.

Mr. Mehta and Mr. Paranjpye warmly supported the measure, the latter remarking that compulsion should be applied whenever practicable.

Sir Ibrahim replied that he was doubtful whether it was a practical policy to force down the throat of an elected body the principle of compulsion.

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Bombay members.

The two small Town-Planning Bills were then read and referred to a Select Committee and the Smoke Nuisances Bill passed through all its readings.

### DISTRICT POLICE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The next Bill to be considered was the Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act of 1890. It was marked down, apparently as a wise formal measure and was to pass all its stages in one sitting. It wants to empower Government to appoint more than one Superintendent of Police in each district if necessary.

Mr. Upasani pointed out that a Deputy Superintendent could do the work as well. Messrs. Harilal Desai, Pandurang Desai and Godbole strongly supported Mr. Upasani in his objections. Clause IV of the Bill wanted the prohibition of smoking in public buildings and Mr. Garud humourously pointed out the hardships the heads of offices themselves would suffer if the clause were passed. It was astonishing how one honourable member after another rose to defend the liberty of movement accorded to Lady Nicotine. Mr. Kamat wanted Government to provide spitoons and smoking rooms in public buildings before they added a prohibitory clause.

Sir George wanted to take up a conciliatory attitude of having the first reading passed and referring the Bill to a Select Committee. The question was put, but Mr. Harilal Desai wanted a division and there voted 25 for the first reading, 12 agaisnt and the measure went up to the Select Committee and the Council adjourned.

## PROCEEDING IN DETAIL.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 2

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held to-day, the Governor presiding. At the outset Mr. Cadell, Surgeon General Jennings, Mr. Ali Gohar, Mr. Dobbs, Mr. Hatch, Mr. L. P. Macnaughten, Mr. E. G. Turner and Mr. Webb made the prescribed oath of allegiance and took their seats. The list of interpellations and answers were then read out by the Secretary.

The Hon'ble Sir George Carmichael next presented the budget of the Government of Bombay for 1920-21 and explained that there had been no change in the figures.

The following is the Memorandum by the finance Member Presenting the Budget for 1920-21:—

With reference to No. 29 (1) of the rues for the discussion of the annual Financal Statement, I present the Budget of the Presidency for 1920-21 as finally sanctioned by the Government of India.

The preliminary estimates of Provincial revenue and expenditure embodied in the Revised Financial Statement for 1920-21 as modified by the memorandum issued from the Financial Department on 12th March 1920 have been finally accepted by the Government of India without any modifications. The Chief Secretary's memorandum which was printed as Part III of the Revised Financial Statement has been brought up to date and forms Part II of the budget statement. The figures in appendices A and B have also been brought up to date.

The budget proposals were explained on presentation of the Revised Financial Statement in March last and as there has been no alteration in the figures, the only important matter that need be referred to now is as regards the revision of the pay of establishments, how the revision proposals stand and how their introduction will affect the budget for 1920-21. In March last it was stated that the provision of 20 lakhs under the Land Revenue head and of 27 lakhs under specific heads for revision of the pay of establishments might be found insufficient. Practically all the establishment proposals either have been sanctioned or are undergoing examination preparatory to sanction and it is possible now to calculate more closely what the total requirements will be. The estimate, including other emergent requirements not forseen at the time of the budget, exceeds the total provision of 47 lakhs mentioned above by another 47 lakhs. To meet this essential expenditure, it will be necessary, in view of the already large draft on provincial balances which the budget proposals involve to postpone expenditure on other less urgent proposals which are included in the budget A close scrutiny is being made to ascertain what reductions can be made without grave inconvenience.

### THE BUDGET.

The Hon. Sir George Carmichael, in presenting the Budget, said that as there had been no change in the figures it was hardly necessary to go into them and give further explanations at that stage. The Budget had been framed as usual on the assumption of monsoon being normal. So far it was proving correct except in certain parts of the Deccan and Southern Maharatta country, where rainfall had been good and the Sind inundation had been quite up to the average. It was too early to anticipate the harvest. But there was no shortage of fodder in Gujerat and Kathiawar and they would not have to deal with any serious situation as consequence of shortage of fodder.

The second point he wished to emphasise was that the Budget was an establishment budget. Large grants had been porvided for increases in pay. Twenty lakhs had been provided under Land Revenue and twenty-seven lakhs under specific heads for increases in establishment charges. On re-examining the question, they had found that forty-seven lakhs was entirely inadequate. It was only half of what was required. They would, however, not be wise to increase any further the already large deficit. The proposals, which had been drawn, were not extravagant and did not go beyond the actual minimum requirements.

If those two points were granted, it followed that they should make a reduction under some other heads. A scrutiny on the subject was being made, but no forecast could be given at present. It was anticipated that the proposal they had under consideration would meet the greater portion of additional forty-seven lakhs required.

Proceeding, the Finance Member said that in the past some Hon. Member had likened the Budget debate to the flogging of a dead horse. He usually did not agree with that view because the discussion always showed where changes might be made with advantage in the future. But, in the new circumstances he was prepared to agree that the present Budget debate was something like flogging a dead horse. This was the last Budget under the existing scheme. Next year things would be quite different and there would be greater freedom in adjusting taxation, etc. Lastly, the Legislative Council would themselves be the authority over expenditure.

### NON-OFFICIAL CRITICISM.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas pleaded for better activity on the part of the Department of Industries. He complained nothing substantial had been done by the Department. Mr. Bell, permanent Director, had gone on leave and Mr. Dyer was now in charge. He did not wish to say anything disparaging of him, but it was surprising that the head of the Department like that of Industries should have been allowed to be engaged in winding up the Munitions Board. In the name of Industrial and commercial interests of Bombay he wanted to enter an emphatic protest on the subject.

Mr. Hidayatullah expressed thanks for increased grants for roads and communications. Mr. Hidyatullah complained that the salary of Small Causes Court Judges had not been revised when that of practically the whole of judicial department had been raised.

Mr. Pandurang Desai spoke on a number of subjects. While expressing thanks for increased salary to subordinate Government employees, he complained that no provision had been made for increase to the village accountants. The case of the police patels of Ratnagiri also required consideration and the Council would be surprised to hear that some of them got only four rupees a year. Mr. Desai next pleaded for appointment of more stamp vendors to save long tramps to village folks and dealing with increase under excise pointed out that one redeeming feature was that consumption had declined by 2.2 per cent. He objected to the profit shown under the head of registration and since it affected largely the agriculturists, who had to pass registered documents to money-lenders the registration fees should be reduced. Mr. Desai took strong objection to the expenditure of Rs. 30,000 as fees for counsel from Bombay engaged on behalf of Government to appear before special tribunals and characterised it as a sheer waste of public money. After complaining that public expenditure was still growing, he expressed thanks for the large educational grants, pointing out, however, that the needs of each district should be taken into account.

### STATIONERY DEPT. OUGHT TO GO.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole wanted the special Department of Stationery and Printing to be entirely done away with. He enquired why stationary required by Government should not be obtained from respectable traders. In the same manner he wanted to know why all Government printing should not be equally well done if entrusted to private printing press. Mr. Godbole maintained that his suggestion was quite practical and the special department ought to go.

Dealing with the Public Works Department, Mr. Godbole asked that the mistakes pointed out by specialist Watson should not be allowed to recur again. He next congratulated Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah on securing large educational grants but regretted that technical education had found no place in the proposals. He assumed that the matter was under consideration and urged that it should be expedited. As His Excellency had said on more than one occasion recently they have had too much of literary education and more attention should be paid to technical education. Out of the expenditure of over a crore only a little over four lakhs had been provided for technical education purposes. Instead of engaging experts and increasing establishments much more good would be done if Government started small pottery works and factory of fish oil.

Mr. Kamat expressed the opinion that subordinate services would be thankful for the steps Government had taken in revising the salaries. Yet, he believed the case of lower subordinates had not been adequately dealt with and instanced the pay of primary teachers as example. The present revision had retrospective effect only from the 1st April 1920 when hopes had been raised that it would have effect from April 1919. Mr. Kamat next wanted to know if Government was committed to the present system of excise auction for next three years. In the coming years land would depend on the excise revenue and, in his opinion, the present revenue under that head was inflated by auction. In the reformed council with the auction system done away with, they may not have the same amount of revenue as obtaining at present. He wanted to know if Government was already committed in the matter or intended to have it is the unfettered choice of the minister who would become responsible.

Mr. Harilal Desai next spoke.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

## Bombay Finance.

### REVISED BUDGET AT A GLANCE.

| | Budget Estimate for 1919-20. | Revised Estimate for 1919-20. | Budget Estimate for 1920-21. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance .. | 4,55,26 | 4,40,70 | 4,83,08 |
| Revenue .. .. | 10,38,27 | 11,35,70 | 11,73,95 |
| Closing Balance .. | 4,41,53 | 4,83,08 | 3,89,34 |
| Expenditure .. | 10,52,00 | 10,93,32 | 12,67,69 |
| Deficit .. .. | 13,73 | .... | 93,74 |

Figures in thousands of Rupees.

### AFTER LUNCH

When the Council resumed at quarter to three, after an hour's break, Mr. C. V. Mehta, continuing the budget debate, replied to the criticisms that had been made in connection with the activities of the department of industries.

Mrs. Webb felt a feeling of satisfaction at the budget allotments. She, he said, had reasons to be satisfied at the allocation for additional lights and roads and also for provision for public buildings in Karachi. They would certainly like the Judicial Commissioner's court rebuilt, but there were far more important things requiring attention. One of the things urgently needed was the payment of arrears equitably due by Government to Local Boards. Port Trust etc. The figure came up to Rs. 20 lakhs. His Excellency's Government was not responsible, but the speaker hoped they would see their influence in securing that amount.

Sir George Carmichael, at this stage, rose to a point of order and said the matter was not in competence of the Provincial Council.

His Excellency the President ruled that the speaker was entitled to mention the subject as illustrative of his argument, but not to go deep into it.

Mr. Webb said he merely wanted to mention it and, passing on, urged for better water supplies in Karachi and elsewhere. Another important point he wanted to mention was the question of Railway connection. They were looking forward to the trunk connection between Karachi and Cawnpore. They wanted the Bombay Government's assistance for the Sind section. On behalf of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce he expressed satisfaction for the allotments that have been made to Sind.

(Message Incomplete.)

### ARRIVAL OF MR. WADIA.

Mr. B. P. Wadia arrived yesterday morning from England on the s.s. Narkunda and the first thing he did was to call at Sardar Griha. We understand Mr. Wadia is staying

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

### ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Three-monthly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s. s. Teesta will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 6.

Mail Steamer Mantua with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

TUESDAY, August 10.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Taraki Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

TALCHERKAR—Rao Bahadur Anandrao Ramkrishna, J.P., aged 72, 26th July at 4-25 p.m., at Indore. Deeply mourned by his sons H. A. Talcherkar, Bar-at-Law, Vinayakrao Talcherkar and Dinanath Talcherkar and daughter Mrs. Sumatibai Nanuji Rao and grand-daughter H. H. Maharani Indirabai Saheb Holkar.

### LONDON NEW-YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 31st July was 372½.

### ENGLISH MAIL.

The Mail Steamer Mantua with the outward Mails of the 22nd ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday.

### CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality on the 1 August was 113, as against 174, on the corresponding day of the last year.

There were two attacks and two deaths from plague, and one attack and one death from cholera.

### HIGH COURT VAKIL'S EXAMINATION.

AMENDMENT OF RULES.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have had under consideration a memorial from candidates for the examination for the office of Vakil of the High Court. It has been recognized that the Memorialists have made out a good case for an amendment of the rules relating to this examination, and amended rules will shortly be published.

### INDO-BURMA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A correspondent writes:—

The above Company is a new started company for the purpose of carrying on coastal trade between the ports of India, Burma Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. The Company's directorate consists of the Hon. Mr. B. Chakravarty the Hon. Moulvi, A. K. Fazul Huq, Rao Bahadur Upendra Lal Roy, Rai Bahadur J. N. Mozumdar, Messrs. S. Endly Wilonot, Lala Hari Kishen Lal, and James E. Towitt.

### ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

MR. B. P. WADIA'S SUPPORT.

MADRAS LABOUR'S HELP.

The General Secretary writes on behalf of the conveners of the All-India Trade Union Congress, I have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. B. P. Wadia has joined the Congress as a Vice-President.

The Secretary, Madras Labour Board, representing twenty Unions, has wired offering its co-operation.

All Unions are reminded that their resolutions must be sent in to the General Secretary, care of "The Bombay Chronicle", before August 15.

### MANDVI WARD BYE-ELECTION.

DR. POONSEY RETURNED UNOPPOSED

The Mandvi Ward bye-election was held yesterday, when there were three candidates for one seat. Of these, Mr. Hoseinbhai Cassam Mitha and Mr. Jafferbhai Abdullabhai Lalji retired in favour of the third candidate, Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri. A formed election took place and the result will be officially declared later on.

### ANTI-NON-COOPERATIONISTS

The following is a list of further signatories to Sir Narayan Chandawarker's manifesto on Non-cooperation.

Prof. V. G. Kale, Mr. S. G. Vaze, Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee, Mr. E. V. Ambekar, Mr. K. G. Limaye, Mr. S. K. Godbole, Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, Mr. G. K. Devdhar, Mr. V. R. Gupte, Mr. L. B. Gokhale, Prof. G. H. Kelker, Mr. K. K. Joshi, Prof. V. R. Jog, Mr. N. G. Viraker, Mr. B. M. Ambeker, the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat, Mr. G. G. Thakare, Prof. P. B. Gune, Prof. V. N. Kumbhare, Prof. B. Majmudar, Prof. G. B. Kolhatker.

### AT NAGPUR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, August 2.

At a representative crowded open air public meeting of all shades of opinion and class held last evening, Dr. Gadre presiding, resolutions acknowledging Mr. Tilak's signal service rendered to India his sterling patriotism and expressing intense grief and sympathising with the bereaved members of his family were passed in solemn silence with bare heads and all standing. Nagpur never witnessed such a vast gloomy gathering.

Simultaneously, in a meeting held to-day, decided to observe mourning for three days in honour of Mr. Tilak's memory.

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# NOTICE.

Messrs. Roullet & Co. are communicating to us the following notice for insertion.

Subsequently to the judgment delivered in favour of Messrs. ROLLET & Co. against Messrs. RODDE & MONTAGON prohibiting the latter to make use of the brand or the name of HENRY MOUNIER Messrs. RODDE & MONTAGON have submitted to Messrs. ROULLET & Co., fresh documents, in consequence of which the two firms have come to an agreements stating that Messrs. RODDE & MONTANGON may use the name of HENRI MOUNIER, established in 1858; on a white colour label, in all countries, British India excepted."

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Tuesday, August 3, 1920.*

## LICENSED SCURRILITY.

Two years ago when the Indian members of the Imperial Council voted for an enquiry into the operations of the Press Act, Sir William Vincent,—who is still with us,—claimed for Government record of stainless impartiality and resented suggestions of discriminativ treatment. The only instance of Anglo-Indian defection was, it was alleged, the levity of the "Indian Daily News" when it said something offensive to Muslim sentiment. For the rest, the record of the Anglo-Indian press was,—even in the days of Mr. Welby—held up as a model of propriety. Anglo-Indian officials are, no doubt, through alien extraction—no fault of their own—insensitive to the sneer and scorn which brighten the columns of their favourite journals. Their very functions of guardianship argue the comparative depravity of the people they laboriously civilise towards the progressive realisation of self-government. The inferiority of the native, the primitive signs of backwardness, the poor stations occupied by him, the apparent crudeness of his ways in the sphere of drawing-room civilities—all these, along with the taint of Oriental corruption, became for the Anglo-Indian, a code of common-places, and rendered him insensitive and, later, insincere against complaints, made by Indians, of offensive scurrility. Say what you will, the aspirations touching Indian nationalism, are, as between the Indian and the average bureaucrat, inwardly at variance, and it is no wonder that their susceptibilities are, in work-a-day practice, different and not infrequently irreconcilable. And at a crisis, the absence of high-souled vision in the bureaucrat reacts on the people to their disaster. The pretence even of seasoned bureaucrats, that the Anglo-Indian organs do not, of set purpose, promote hatred of his Majesty's Indian subjects is, however, in the circumstances of to-day, dishonest. They are determined to carry war as though in the enemy's territory, and there is little doubt that they are attempting to incite Government to further repression. The opinion of the band of fops and fossils who, in the Lords, paid their tribute of Dyerolatry, has inflamed their Anti-Indian spirit. They think that they have laughed last. In spite of sapient commendations of peace and forgetfulness, we for our part fail to see any prospect of concord till justice is vindicated and protection is vouchsafed, so far as is possible, for the future. Still, it is necessary at this stage to prepare the public against sinister suggestions of coercion which are made by our enemies. For the last few days, there have been virulent incitements, and it is our duty to say that Government cannot be unaware of the offences of those very sections of the press that are sheltered as impeccable.

"Many speeches of a very violent nature have been reported in the press during the past few months" says the "Pioneer" with a gesture of despair at the inaction of the Government. The "Pioneer" could not have alluded to the moral lunacy of its clientele; it could not have thought of the Billings-gate effusion of the fraternity which from the ends of Assam are defaming those in authority. Still the "Pioneer" says: "No one who has any cognisance of the writings that appear in a section of the press can fail to understand why there should be constant unrest in the country." It is necessary to take note of this impudent cry for repression, coupled as it is with the clear knowledge that further encouragements of discord, now beyond repair, proceed from its own ranks. On 7th July, the "Pioneer" bemoaned the demand for an efficient and high-souled Viceroy, proceeding as it did from Moderates. It said: "Nothing is more calculated to create disgust among decent Englishmen than the virulent attacks on the direct (with an accent on the 'direct'!) representative of the King-Emperor." As for ourselves, we have no aversion, scholarly or sentimental, to the discharge from service of any human functionary who is proved to be incapable of fulfilling his duties, However that may be, let us have a glance at the efflorescent output of epithets in the Anglo-Indian press, if only to remind bureaucrats of the fallibility of their claims on behalf of pro-official journals. What is the relation between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State? The Viceroy at the time of his appointment is charged "to pay due obedience to such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State." In fact, it is worth while remembering, since we overtax the import of what is substantially a courtesy-title, that the term Viceroy which appeared in the Canning Proclamation of Queen Victoria, is not usually, or rather *never*, repeated in constitutional documents., He is the Governor-General, the head of the administration, given twenty-thousand and odd a month, and free quarters, besides other perquisites, to act, it is said not incorrectly, as the agent of the Secretary of State and to obey him. In these days of enhanced emoluments, we doubt if India would grudge the payment of even a better salary to attract really first-class, brainy administrators. However that may be, it would be useful to point out some of the scurrilous epithets flung at the Viceroy's official superior by journals that stand appalled at effronts to the monarchical delegate. We hold no brief for Mr. Montagu. We are not concerned, just now, to do anything except point out, for the reflection of our mentors, the example they themselves set. The vilification of Mr. Montagu by glorified grocers, ill-bred planters and their scurrilous agents, must be repulsive to decent men, even to "decent Englishmen," because of their malignant dishonesty. Happily, it is less on this side of India. The "Pioneer" itself has poured contempt on the Secretary of State by declaring him "insincere" and "unscrupulous." Throw yourselves in the past, and if it ever happened that an Indian paper called a Viceroy insincere or his Finance Member unscrupulous, there would be attitudes of outraged decency by these very paragons of conduct. Said the "Pioneer": "It is to be hoped before long we shall have a Secretary of State with a higher conception of duty." It was for the Premier "to rid himself of a politician who is not only a danger to them but to the "Empire." The "Pioneer" endorsed the conviction of an editor who once described a Lieutenant-Governor's speech as "a blazing indiscretion." Let not our Anglo-Indian friends be in hysterics if we demand the recall of a man who is not even a tenth as equal to his office as Mr. Montagu is to his. The fact is when the Anglo-Indian press takes a fancy to be abusive and scurrilous, it finds a sudden amplitude of official tolerance.

The "Englisman" commenting on Mr. Montagu's speech observed on 12th July: "How the corpse of Marlborough must have squirmed when Mr. W. Churchill obediently licked Mr. Samuel Montagu's boots—very dirty boots too!" Granting for a moment that the Indian press, for which the Press Act is meant, was conceived in sin and shapen in iniquity, may we ask how it is that the elegances of immaculate journals do not make our tropical deities even squirm? When Anglo-Indian journals and Hebromaniacs rail at ancestral corruption, they are free to run amok unhindered. Yet, whoever whispers of discrimination in the exercise of law, of course, receives a "slap in the face"—if we may borrow a term from the Parliamentary vocabulary of Lord Chelmsford. Supposing some Indian paper had, last year, wondered how the Lord Chancellor Chelmsford would have squirmed to see his grandson "lick the boots"—what a nice term!—of Sir Michael O'Dwyer or Sir William Vincent or of both, what would the Government have spared to bring the offender to book? We should have been reminded—and rightly so—of the abasing picture of the King-Emperor's representative (direct representative, in fact) hungrily seeking, on all fours, the footwear of smaller representatives; and the journal would have suffered for its foul-mouthed indignity. The gross abuse of Mr. Montagu in Calcutta is not even limited by decency. The "Stateman," which affects polished diplomacy in preference to imperial ravings, condemns him as unscrupulous, mean, cowardly, and reminds him of unsatisfactory descent. The "Englishman" riots in open mendacity, and says that Mr. Montagu should court physical extinction in Munster, as Viceroy; though, life not being so cheap, there is no martial law yet in Ireland. Among the jests of this journal is the assumption that Mr. Montagu is yearning to become Viceroy as the sole chance of his life as if Mr. Montagu were a third-rate mediocrity with no alternative for a statesman's career to this hunted death. All men are not necessarily alike in the matter of a Viceroyalty. The "Englishman" says that "the obvious thing to do is to remove the mischief-makers, especially Mr. Montagu". The blunders of the late Afghan war are clearly to the credit of Simla but the "Englishman" must speak of Mr. Montagu, whose blunders in the administration of India, not to say of his stupid mishandling of frontier campaigns", etc., etc. Further: "His latest exploit of trying to shake off his own responsibility by slandering the Government of India and its dutiful officers"—such is the description of Mr. Montagu's protest against neo-Prussian frightfulness in India! The outbursts of neurotic Junkers,—alas, of British blood, and of both sexes,—are of daily occurrence in India. We ask whether the Government in being lenient at the fancy-season of the Anglo-Indian press and watching, as if in entertainment, at the way in which higher authorities are defamed, can thus add to their prestige for impartiality. Still Sir William Vincent claimed it; and from the apathy with which these slanders, damnably false, are allowed to gain currency, we wonder if, the "Englishman" is going beyond its brief in strafing Mr. Montagu, speaking on behalf, as it says, of "all Europeans, official and non-official." It is the duty of Government to clear themselves. Let us ask Government how it is that their tolerance contracts and expands with the moods of the Anglo-Indian press. It is now a mood of frightfulness. Can they exculpate themselves from the charge of bias? Lastly, will the "Pioner" moderate its indignation and be more impartial in crying down wrath on those who, contemptuous of authority, foster race-feuds? Government ought to remember that it is the Anglo-Indian press which has beaten its unique records of scurrility.

## BRING OUR SOLDIERS HOME!

We have on more than one occasion protested against the employment of Indian troops in Turkey to further the aggressive economic ends of British imperialism. How long are the sons of India to be treated as the helots of the British Empire? How long are the bones of Indian soldiers to rot in foreign lands and Indians to die preserving the interests of international financiers? India stands to gain nothing but dishonour in garrisoning the peaks and passes of Mesopotamia, the cotton tracts of Turkey, the oil-fields of Persia. In the middle ages men hired themselves out as mercenary soldiers. To-day thousands of Indians are being hired out as mercenaries to add "lustre to the greatest Empire known to history." Let us call a halt to this reckless policy of naked aggressive economic imperialism and listen to the warning of an empty exchequer and the injured cry of war-weary humanity. We know that the "Gentlemen of England" will think no otherwise than imperially and succeed merely, as the "New Statesman" puts it, in making "our name stink a little more in the nostrils of honourable men". But take heed, our countrymen!—for it is time to realise the true significance of the imperialism which uses our soldiers "to suppress the peoples of Mesopotamia, Arabia, persia and Egypt in their struggle to achieve national independence". This is the verdict of a great meeting held in Essex Hall, by our compatriots in London who have demanded the immediate withdrawal of all Indian troops employed in foreign lands. How many of us realise that nearly a hundred thousand Indian soldiers are wasting their productive energies and risking their valuable lives in teaching half a dozen races the value of independence—or it may be the value of oil? How many realise that the peace of the world is being jeopardised and more chains being fashioned by the militarist in this new war which bids fair to be a war to end all hope of peace. The London meeting calls for "non-cooperation with Governments and persons who violate the principles of national freedom and international harmony." The Council of the All-India Muslim League appeals to the Government to desist from sending any more Indian troops abroad. It is time now for the All-India Congress Committee to show its mettle; time for the public to voice its indignation and claim redress. India is being singled out as the hewer of wood and drawer of water for the Jingoes of the Stock Exchange at a time when neither Africa, nor Canada nor Australia are contributing a single soldier or a single penny to the maintenance of an armed peace in the interests of the oil speculators. Our reply should be to call insistently to the "Imperialists" to bring our soldiers home. Let the authorities listen to the noble message sent by Doctor Rabindranath Tagore to the Essex Hall meeting:

"The use of mercenary troops for utilitarian purposes is degrading to all parties concerned and it grieves my heart as an Indian to see that members of a subject race which has been deprived of its right to carry arms for its own self-protection, are being turned into fighting automatons for the imperialistic aggrandisement of a nation whose possessions are already too burdensome for its moral integrity and physical strength."

The "fighting automatons" are like dumb driven cattle against the machine of militarism; but, it is for the country to say what it shall do to bring our soldiers home again; and to see to it that the fair name of India is no longer made a by-word among the wronged and stricken millions of the earth.

## UNEDIFYING.

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay proved itself to be worthy of this City and its great traditions by adjourning its sitting yesterday out of respect to the memory of Mr. Tilak and by the resolution it passed paying a tribute to the character and services of the departed patriot. The action of the Corporation, of which Mr. Tilak was never a member, furnishes a marked contrast to the unedifying attitude of the Bombay Legislative Council of which Mr. Tilak was once a member, and which commenced its sessions yesterday. Our special correspondent, in his account of the proceedings of the Council, says that efforts to draw up a resolution and to secure the permission of the President to move it were made,—evidently by the Hon. Mr. Belvi,—with no success for the Council pursued its business as though the country and the Presidency in particular had not been plunged in mourning. We know that the time at the disposal of the Council is limited. But it could have adjourned at least for an hour. It is a particularly noticeable fact that Sir George Lloyd, against his wont, refrained from making an opening speech. Mr. Tilak was, of course, no *persona grata* with the Government. But we thought it was a high British tradition that, at least, in the presence of death, political antagonism should be forgotten. Sir George Lloyd missed a most valuable opportunity of endearing himself to the people of this Presidency, by failing to tell them publicly that he shared the great grief that has befallen them. However that may be, the attitude of the Indian members—both nominated and elected—is as reprehensible as it is inexplicable. We have been both amazed and pained—and we have no doubt we voice the outraged feeling of every Indian—to read the unworthy and malevolent attack against Mr. Tilak made by the "Times of India" in its issue of yesterday—an attack that beats the record even of the most scurrilous Anglo-Indian journal. Writings such as this, being a disgrace to journalism, are beneath contempt. Our only regret is that the "Times of India" should have been guilty of such an astounding lapse from good sense and good taste. But the fact is revealing of a permanent and saddening element in the attitude of even the best Anglo-Indian mind. Nothing brings races as well as individuals together as the sharing of each other's sorrows as well as joys. The silence of Sir George Lloyd and the malice of the "Times of India" bring into relief the unbridged gulf that still exists between the "ruled" and the "rulers" in this unfortunate country.

# Notes of the Day.

**Mr. Montagu Dines With the Princes.**

What is wrong with our princes and our princelings? If any Indian were to say that Dyer was a humanitarian or that the action of the House of Lords was the vindication of justice, his countrymen would be sore put to it to save him from the seclusion of a lunatic asylum. But at a dinner in London given to the ruling princes of India the Maharaja of Alwar said: "The recent unfortunate controversy had again proved to India that Britain's power stood on the pedestal of justice." Most of them were careful to disown the view that India had gone through a period of threatened mutiny—which is all to the good. But they were one and all enthusiastic in praise of Mr. Montagu, who 'had emerged with the single determination to carry the banner of liberty a step forward." We are thankful that the standard of liberty and justice of the great majority of our countrymen is not that of the Maharaja of Alwar. Lord Curzon declared that the maintenance of the prestige of the Princes was most necessary to the integrity of the Empire. We are afraid the sentiments expressed by the Maharaja of Alwar, the deeds of the Nizam and the silence of them all in the hour of our country's sore need—are facts not likely to preserve the prestige of the Princes in India. Such prestige is not worth a day's purchase and is only as valuable as the wreath of smoke from the last gun of a princely salute.

**Is the Coalition Government Going?**

Reuter announces that the reactionaries in the House of Commons are up in arms against Mr. Lloyd George over his alleged double-handed policy in reference to Ireland and Russia. The adjournment of the House is to be moved and a grave split is threatened between the Coalition Liberals and the Coalition Unionists. It has been expected for some time that Ireland and Finance would bring the present Government down. The "Lost" Liberals are no doubt anxious to return to their fold. They have suffered much at the hands of the "Wee Frees," who have sustained their allegiance to Mr. Asquith with remarkable fidelity. And then adding to the difficulties confronting the Premier are the questions of labour unrest and increasing unemployment. The miners have threatened a ballot for a general strike in view of the Government's refusal to take off 14 shillings and 2 pence off the price of household coal; to nationalise the mines; and to increase their wages by two shillings a day. Perhaps of all the obstacles the coal obstacle is the most dangerous for the Government. Are the days of the Coalition numbered? Here is an extract from "The Daily News" referring to an explanation offered by Mr. Andrew MacLaren, prospective Labour Candidate for Wimbledon, of a speech delivered by him, in which he is reported to have attributed the prediction of a revolution in England to Mr. Robert Smillie:

"What I did say," he adds, "was that in view of Mr. Smillie's statement to the delegates at the Scarborough Conference on the attitude of the miners towards the Coal Bill, and what the prominent trade union leaders told me regarding the steady growth of unemployment, together with the present housing problem, I considered that within a few months, it may be two or three, there would be upheavals of a revolutionary character in the country."

**Distracted Persia.**

The "authoritative" Persian source from which Reuter derives the information that the situation in Persia has improved cannot be very authoritative, seeing that at the same time it is semi-officially announced that martial law has been declared in Teheran. The Bolshevik menace to Persia cannot be stated to have ceased, since no report of the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Enzeli, Resht and other northern towns has come. On the other hand, the Bolsheviks were recently reported to have been reinforced in Northern Persia. Kutchuk Khan is, apparently, still unsubdued and continues to rally the anti-Government elements. Bolsheviks have been cleared out from Mazendaran, but so long as their threat to Teheran from the north-west remains, it will not be safe to say that the horizon in that direction has cleared. There is again the threat of an incursion into Khorassan by the brigand, Khuddu. In these circumstances the reported improvement in the situation cannot be very substantial. On the other hand, the declaration of martial law in Teheran sounds ominous, in spite of the assurance, from obviously inspired quarters, that the new Cabinet's decision to summon Parliament immediately and to seek British assistance has resulted in the people rallying to the support of the Ministry. The summoning of the Mejlisse under conditions of Martial Law is hardly calculated to inspire confidence in its genuinely representative character. However, now that Parliament is to be summoned, and the Anglo-Persian Agreement is to be submitted to it, the fate of this document and of the future relations between Great Britain and Persia should not take long to be decided. In the meanwhile, a piquant situation is bound to arise out of the offer of some American financiers to lend a helping hand to Persia, ignoring the British understanding with Persian statesmen that Britain alone should look to the financial needs of Persia.

**Mr. Tilak and "The Times of India."**

Thus "The Times of India" in its yesterday's issue:—

"Mr. B. G. Tilak, who had been lying dangerously ill at a Bombay Hotel for a week, died in the early hours of Saturday morning and was buried in the afternoon. His political career is referred to in our editorial columns."

There are at least three patent untruths in these five lines. First, Mr. Tilak did not die on Saturday morning, but on Sunday morning; secondly he was not buried, but cremated; thirdly the burial, or rather the cremation, did not take place in the afternoon, but in the evening. We leave it to our readers to calculate how many untruths and errors there are likely to be, at this rate, in the editorial columns of our contemporary, in which Mr. Tilak's "political career" is referred to. It is true, a little below, the "Times" gives a fuller and more correct report of the funeral, but even there there is a glaring inaccuracy. The report indicating the route of the procession mentions Dhobi Talao and Princess Street after Girgaum, giving the impression that the procession went along Girgaum Road towards Dhobi Talao and Princess Street, whereas in fact it never went in that direction! Obviously whoever "did" Mr. Tilak in the "Times" never did himself or Mr. Tilak justice. We wonder if our contemporary will have the decency to apologise to the dead Mr. Tilak for the triple injustice done to him!

# THE LATE MR. TILAK

## BOMBAY MOURNS LOST LEADER.

### ALL INDIA BUSINESS STOPPED.

Bombay continued mourning the loss of Lokmanya Tilak. On Monday, too, all the mills, piece-goods and cloth markets, share and stock exchanges, cotton markets and most of the primary and high schools were closed. Thousands of Hindu hotels and tea-shops in the city were doing no business at all. The hack-victoria drivers, except a few in the Fort, were not plying for hire. Except in the Government and semi-Government offices and European commercial firms, all business was suspended in Bombay.

Mills at Dadar, Parel and Chinchpokli were closed since morning and those at Colaba too were stopped later on. In some of the colleges' students approached the Dean, with the request to observe the day as a national mourning day.

About midday, groups of school-boys were found shouting *Tilak Maharaj-ki-jai*, and batches of mill-workers were seen flocking to Chowpatty to visit the sacred funeral place of the lost leader. In some of the schools, prayers were offered to the Almighty for peace to the soul of their beloved patriot.

The municipal markets were opened in the morning, but as the shop-keepers did not turn up, they had to be closed subsequently.

### THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION CLOSED YESTERDAY.

The Indian Native Merchants' Association was closed yesterday out of respect and as a token of grief at the death of Lokmanya Tilak. And all the members of the Association have also closed their Hundi business and all other kinds of business as a token of grief.

### THE MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The business of Hindi Chithi and Seed-wheat were suspended by the members of this Chamber and Office was also closed on 2nd inst., as a mark of respect to the memory of late Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

The paymests, payable on the day will be made on 3rd idem.

### DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The following telegraphic me[illegible]nt to the Kesari Office by [illegible] dent of the Deccan Merchants' A[illegible]tion:—

"The Deccan Merchants' Association, Bombay hereby feels the loss of Lokamanya Tilak as a great National Calamity and earnestly prays for peace to the departed soul."

### GOKHALE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

All the institutions of the Gokhale Education Society were closed in memory of the lamentable death of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak on Monday, the 2nd August.

### TILAK MEMORIAL FUND.

#### NEW SHARE BAZAR CONTRIBUTIONS

The members of the Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd. (New Share Bazaar) have opened a memorial fund for Lok. Manya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and the following members have subscribed as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rameshwardas Birla | 1001. |
| Tribhovandas Pragji | 101 |
| Mangaldas Motilal Sheth | 51 |
| Bhugwandas Nagindas | 51 |
| Premchund Mohanlal | 101 |
| Motilal Rangildas | 51 |
| Somabhai Hirachund | 101 |
| F. N. Daver | 51 |
| Amratlal Tribhovandas | 101 |
| Bhugwandas Kariwala | 101 |
| Kedarnath Bhargava | 101 |
| Gordhandas Vagji | 51 |
| Keshavlal Bhugwandas | 51 |
| Motilal Niyalchund | 101 |
| M. C. Raval | 61 |
| Chenobilal Jethalal | 21 |
| Ujamsey Thakersey | 101 |
| Sirchund Nanchund | 101 |
| Chaturbhuj Govindji | 101 |
| Ramdayal Somani | 101 |
| J. S.. M. Moses | 51 |
| Naranji Bhimji | 151 |
| Madhanlal Makanji | 100 |
| Hurgovind Uttamchand | 51 |
| Nagindas Jivanji | 51 |
| Abdula Aladin Da[illegible] | 51 |
| Total | 2945 |

### CALCUTTA'S SORROW AT MR. TILAK'S DEATH.

#### HOLDING OF CONDOLENCE MEETINGS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 1.

The news of Mr. Tilak's death reached here at about noon and spread from mouth to mouth and was [illegible] by Indians, both Hindus and Mahomedans, with profound sorrow. The news was announced at the Khilafat meeting at the Town Hall and the Marwaris left the hall to organise condolence meetings. At the Khilafat meeting a resolution expressing sorrow was adopted. In the evening condolence meetings were held at Barrabazar, Beadon Square, and College Square.

# THE COUNTRY'S TRIBUTE.

### MONSTER MOURNING PROCESSION.

#### MEMORIAL FOR MR. TILAK DISCUSSED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 2.

The news of Mr. Tilak's death reached Calcutta yesterday afternoon and spread immediately throughout the city. Thousands of people thronged round the Hindi Natya Prishad's premises, 83, Lower Chitpur Road and a mourning procession started from there at 5-30 p.m. It included all classes of people numbering about a lakh and stretched from Sanduryapatti down to Ganges bathing ghat. Though it was raining at the time no umbrella was opened and the whole procession was walking barefooted and bareheaded.

A prominent feature of the procession was a photograph of Mr. Tilak decorated with flowers and carried in a "Viman" borne on men's shoulders. The verandahs and balconies of all spacious buildings on either side of the Harrison Road were thronged by ladies, who showered flowers and coins. Almost every passers by on the foot-paths bowed before the effigy and doffed his head dress. All Hindus who accompanied bathed in the sacred Ganges and the Musalmans attended the ceremony, whereafter several speakers addressed the crowds. There were several proposals for a memorial which the leaders propose to take up after the tenth day of mourning. Mahomedans offered special Namaz (prayers) in different mosques in the city in the evening and profound sorrow was expressed by them.

### AT ALLAHABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

The news of Mr. Tilak's death received early yesterday morning, castes a deep gloom all over this place. Most of the shops are closed and business suspended. Men marched in groups to the Ganges for bath and prayers.

"The Independent" came out this morning as a special memoriam number, devoting about twenty columns for Lokamanya's life and career and an appreciation by Srijut Arbindo Ghosh, among others. It concludes its leading article thus:

Mr. Tilak's passing away is more than a public calamity. We have lost in him a true friend and leader of men. Indeed the beacon-light is quenched in smoke. Maharashtra lies plunged to-day in darkness and in sorrow. The public of the whole country deeply mourns the loss of the greatest leader of the Nationalist movement. But, why bewail? Tears never yet supplied a man's wants, much less a Nation's. Mr. Tilak never encouraged his countrymen to indulge in the luxury of lamentation and our only consolation is that though the Lokamanya has passed away his soul, being immortal, will live in our midst and stimulate us to nobler and braver efforts until [illegible] Motherland is crowned with [illegible] the crown of Swaraj.

A pucca [illegible] will be held to-day to mourn the loss of the Lokamanya, notice of which has been signed by over 60 people.

### AT SATARA.

(From a Correspondent.)

SATARA, Aug. 2.

On Sunday morning receiving the news of the Lokmanya's demise all bazars were closed. People thronged in thousands walked in a mourning procession with Lokmanya's picture in a palanquin accompanied by bhajan parties to the Krishna-Venya confluence, four miles distant from the town. Reaching the sangam all bathed and Hindu-Mahomedan speakers prayed in memory of the deceased. After returning at seven in the evening the party assembled in the New English School under the presidency of Mr. Soman, pleader, where Hindu and Mahomedan speakers paid a glowing tribute to the deceased and passed a condolence resolution. Yesterday the whole city observed a fast. Schools remain closed to-day.

### CONDOLENCE MEETING IN BARSI.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARSI, Aug. 2.

The sad news of the death of Lokmanya Tilak which reached here on Sunday, 1st August cast a gloom over the whole town. The bazaar was closed and all business was suspended. In the evening a crowded meeting was held in the Ainapure Maruti temple under the presidency of Mr. R. M. Sane at which deep feeling of sorrow was expressed for the great national loss and a resolution to offer condolences to the bereaved family of Lok-

(Continued on page 8.)

### "LIVED AND FOUGHT AND DIED FOR INDIA."

#### MRS. BESANT'S TRIBUTE.

Mrs. Besant wires from Madras:—

India has lost one of her greatest sons, ere yet his life-work is finished. Love for the Motherland was the supreme motive of his life dominating all his thoughts and activities. Fear was unknown to him and self-abnegation for India's sake was his greatest characteristic. As he lived and fought for India, so did he die for her, for his sufferings shortened his life. With strength sapped and body enfeebled by prison, he worked as though he were strong and robust and died in harness. He has entered into peace but his spirit will inspire those who love India.

### TREASURE OF LOVE OF INDIA.

#### MR. GANDHI'S TRIBUTE.

Love of India was the breath of life with Mr. Tilak and in it he has left to us a treasure which can only increase by use. The endless procession of yesterday shows the hold the great patriot had on the masses.

M. K. GANDHI.

### GREATEST PATRIOT-STATESMAN.

#### MR. ANDREWS' TRIBUTE.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires to us from Bolpur:—

Lokmanya Tilak's loss is irreparable. He was needed most at such a time as this. Not only was he our greatest patriot and statesman but also one of our profoundest scholars whose name will live in literature and scholarship. Our Shantiniketan Ashram is closed to-day in memory of his death and reverence or his life. My whole heart goes out in sympathy to India in this hour of her greatest loss.

### "TAUGHT US TO STAND UPRIGHT"

#### MR. NATARAJAN'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Tilak's death is a very great loss to the country. A man of towering intellect, dauntless courage and unspotted private life, in any free country he would have risen to the highest position in the State and been its strongest bulwarks. Yet his public career was almost wholly spent in opposition, in severest condemnation of the system of administration. Mr. Tilak will be gratefully remembered by his countrymen for teaching them to stand upright.

K. NATARAJAN.

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WIDOWED.

#### MR. PAL'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. B. C. Pal, who has been in Calcutta confined to bed on account of an attack of Influenza, has sent a message to "The Independent," wires our Allahabad correspondent, in the course of which he writes:

"It is impossible for me to write all that I want of one, whose passing away leaves a great void in our public life. I had the privilege of knowing him more intimately than any other Indian publicist outside the circle of his personal friends, and a personality more virile never came under my eyes during nearly forty years of my fairly intimate acquaintance with the Indian public life. Great as his loss is to all India, it will be naturally the greatest to Maharashtra, for Mr. Tilak stands foremost among the highly gifted and devoted band of English educated Mahrathas, who have made their community what it to-day. He had his differences with some of them, but even his living opponents in Maharashtra will have to confess to-day that the death of Bal Gangadhar Tilak leaves the Province literally widowed. I mean no disrespect to those who are left behind, either in his own or in the opposite party, when I say that the place that Mr. Tilak occupied in the public life of Maharashtra will take very long to be filled up by any one else. His loss is no less serious and irreparable to the public life of India. Indian Nationalism is very much the poorer to-day, owing to his passing away from its leadership. Just at this moment we all feel that it is a loss irremediable. This is all I am able to send you from my sick bed as a tribute to the memory of one, whose confidence and friendship enjoyed for the last fifteen years and who did me the honour in receiving me as a humble co-worker."

### "GREAT SON OF INDIA."

#### MR. PARANJPYE'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Paranjpye in a telegram to "the Chronicle" from Poona says:—

Despite [illegible]ference opinion about views methods India lost in Tilak great son [illegible]se great intellect, sacrifice, devotion country even enemies acknowledge

### [illegible]IS HOLD ON THE MASSES.

#### MR. JAMNADAS' TRIBUTE.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas writes:—

No other leader in India had that hold over the masses which Lokamania Tilak had. His wonderful, almost magic influence over the people of the country was due to his personal purity, his simplicity of life, his earnestness to lift them up so that *they* may hold their heads up and demand *their* birth-right, his love for the country which he placed before everything else in life, his unequalled suffering and self-sacrifice his ability to stand and fight and never to despair, even in the hour of the greatest difficulty for himself and his country. He lived in glory and was given a fitting glorious funeral, the sight of which even gods would enjoy.

### MADRAS LEADERS' TRIBUTE

#### MR. S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, interviewed by our special representative regarding Lokmanya Tilak's death, said that in Mr. Tilak India loses and the National Congress loses also one of the greatest statesmen, who in spite of cruel suffering and persistent calumny, has wrought for India's freedom, perhaps more than all the rest. His powers of organisation and his salient, unostentatious work throughout the year and his readiness to arrive at prompt decisions on critical occasions and his political sense will be terribly missed. His death leaves a void which can hardly be filled up, especially at this momentous time of India's history. It is to be hoped that the great party built up by the "Uncrowned King of Maharashtra" will hold together and lead India to her goal.

### "FREE FROM AMBITION"

#### MR. C. VIGIAYARAGHAVA CHARIAR'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. C. Vigiaraghava Chariar of Salem, interviewed, said that he had known Mr. Tilak closely for over a quarter of a century and that it was his deliberate conclusion that he was one of the greatest of India's sons, free from every ambition except the noble one of serving his country. He understood the wants, feelings and prejudices of the toiling millions of the country to a degree not approached by any one else. He was inspired with the purest love for his country and an ever-living indomitable determination to make a sacrifice of himself in the service of the country. His death would be a great loss to the country at any time and especially so at the present time.

### MR. S. KASTURI RANGA IYENGAR.

#### "A NATIONAL MISFORTUNE."

Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, interviewed, said that words of sympathy sounded commonplace to express our sense of loss in the untimely and altogether unexpected death of Mr. Tilak. India can ill-afford to spare men of his calibre at any time and crisis in India's destiny. It is a national misfortune.

### "IRREPARABLE"

Mr. T. V. Venkatrama Iyer, interviewed, said that the news of Mr. Tilak's death came as a shock to him. His loss is irreparable.

### MR. A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

#### "INDIA'S GREATEST STATESMAN."

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, interviewed, said that India has lost her greatest statesman at the hour of her sorest need.

### RESOLUTION BY MADRAS THEASOPHISTS.

Mrs. Besant wires from Madras:—

Yesterday at a meeting of the Tamil Theosophical Federation the following resolution was passed all standing.

"That this meeting of Theosophists assembled as a federation of the Tamil branches records its sympathy with the family of the departed patriot, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and pays its respectful homage to him as one who served the Motherland with unfailing love and fidelity through all dangers and sufferings. The National University, national schools in Madras and the college and school at Madanpale were closed as a mark of respect to the national leader, a member of the governing board of the society for promotion of national education."

### AT LUCKNOW

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, August 2.

The public of Lucknow were shocked to hear of the death of Lokamanya Tilak, although they had been more or less prepared for the sad event by the disquieting news appearing in the papers during the past few days.

As a mark of respect for Mr. Tilak's memory the office of the All-India Congress Committee remains closed on Monday the 2nd August.

A public meeting will also be held in the course of the next few days.

### OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee on Sunday morning.

## CORPORATION MEETING ADJOURNS.

### TRIBUTE FROM CITY FATHERS.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned yesterday out of respect to the memory of Mr. Tilak. At the outset, the President, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, said that since they met last, there had occurred the death of Mr. Tilak in their city. Bombay paid its tribute to the memory of the deceased by according him the grandest funeral that they had ever seen. In Mr. Tilak they had lost a patriot and gentleman of sound and deep learning and they deplored his loss. Though he was not a Bombay man his death was a loss not only to this city and this Presidency but the whole of India. No further words were necessary because the morning papers were full of the great work done by him.

MR. JAMNADAS' RESOLUTION.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas moved the following proposition:—

"That the Corporation have heard with profound regret the sad news of the death of Mr. B. G. Tilak, whose ardent and selfless patriotism, great erudition, fearless independence and untiring devotion to the cause of the Motherland won for him his countrymen's esteem, regard and admiration, and whose death is a loss to the whole country. (2) That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement. (3) That the Corporation do adjourn out of respect to the memory of the deceased without proceeding to the transaction of business."

Mr. Jamnadas said it was his painful duty to move the resolution which he had read. It was recognized by all Indians that in Mr. Tilak they had lost one of their ablest, noblest and greatest countrymen; his loss was not the the loss of a particular city or a particular province; of a particular race or a particular creed; but his was the loss which was looked upon as a personal loss by every Indian, man, woman, and child. He had left a great, a unique example of patriotism, of courage, of fearless independence, of devotion to the cause of the Motherland, and of suffering and of self-sacrifice for India's sake. He had dedicated his whole life to the service of this country which he had become the most honoured leader. But he was not only known for his [illegible] as a political thinker, worker and leader but he also took a front rank as a scholar, as was clearly evidenced by the two among others of the great works he had left behind him, namely: the "Arctic Home of the Vedas" and the "Bhagwad Gita Rahasyer". Mr. Jamnadas said that that was not the occasion for making a long speech, but he was sure that all would agree with him when he said that the Corporation would be honouring itself in doing honour to the memory of their great fellow-countryman, who had departed from their midst but whose spirit, ever alive, would remain enshrined in the heart of every Indian, so long as India lived. He commended the resolution to the unanimous acceptance of the house.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, seconding the resolution, said that after the able manner in which Mr. Jamnadas had moved the resolution, he would not take up much of their time. Mr. Tilak was recognised by his countrymen as a great patriot of transcendent ability and purity of motive.

DR. N. H. E. SUKHIA.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, supporting the resolution, said the papers were right when they said the loss which the country had suffered in Mr. Tilak's death was irreparable. The final ovations which his countrymen accorded him when the funeral cortege left for Chowpatti showed how deeply his countrymen appreciated the debt of gratitude they owed him. Simplicity was a great trait of Mr. Tilak's character, and another was that he did not mind what would happen to him in doing his duty in the interests of the country.

MR. P. J. MARZBAN.

Mr. P. J. Marzban completely associated himself with everything that had been said by Mr Jamnadas. He was one of those who had always admired the late Mr. Tilak more for his courage than for his tact, more for his sincerity than for his diplomacy. It was not possible always to see eye to eye with all great men in their public careers, but about Mr. Tilak he did not think there existed the slightest difference of opinion as to his genuine and deep patriotism and as to his profound erudition. If anybody in this Presidency really deserved the LL.D. degree of the Bombay University it was the late Mr. Tilak, But as they all knew, Mr. Tilak never angled for these kind of degrees, and never fished for honours. They all knew what genuinely earnest tribute Bombay had paid on Sunday to the last remains of the great man. Let the Corporation show to the outside world that they never failed to pay due respect to real greatness, and there was not the slightest doubt in their minds that Mr. Tilak was a great man.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said all recognised in Mr. Tilak a man of strong character, sincerity of purpose, honesty of motives and high moral character.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla said there could be no two opinions about the fact that Mr. Tilak was one of the greatest sons of India, a first-rate scholar and a sincere man who had devoted his life to the welfare and progress of his countrymen.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar said the tribute which Bombay paid to the memory of Mr. Tilak on Sunday was a universal tribute paid by everybody from mill-hand to millionaire and [illegible]

(Continued on page 8.)

# THE DOUBLE WRONG.

## "I CANNOT WEAR THEM WITH EASY CONSCIENCE."

## MR. GANDHI RETURNS MEDALS TO GOVT.

## SARLA DEVI SENDS BACK WAR BROOCH.

The following letter has been addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy by Mr. M. K. Gandhi:—

Sir,—It is not without a pang that I return the Kaisar-i-Hind gold medal granted to me by your predecessor for my humanitarian work in South Africa, the Zulu war medal granted in South Africa for my services as officer in charge of the Indian Volunteer Ambulance Corps in 1906 and the Boer War medal for my services as Assistant Superintendent of the Indian Volunteer Stretcher Bearer Corps during the Boer War of 1899-1900. I venture to return these medals in pursuance of the scheme of non-co-operation inaugurated to-day in connection with the Khilafat movement. Valuable as these honours have been to me, I cannot wear them with an easy conscience so long as my Musalman countrymen have to labour under a wrong done to their religious sentiment. Events that have happened during the past month have confirmed me in the opinion that the Imperial Government have acted in the Khilafat matter in an unscrupulous, immoral and unjust manner, and have been moving from wrong to wrong in order to defend their immorality. I can retain neither respect nor affection for such a Government.

### PUNJAB TRAGEDY.

The attitude of the Imperial and your Excellency's Governments on the Punjab question has given me additional cause for grave dissatisfaction. I had the honour as your Excellency is aware, as one of the Congress commissioners to investigate the causes of the disorder in the Punjab during the April of 1919. And it is my deliberate opinion that the Punjab Government, by flagrantly overriding the fundamental principles of the rule of law, by insulting the national self-respect, by goading a proud people to desperation, and by enforcing punitive measures out of all proportion to the requirements of the case, goaded the people to madness. The Punjab Government was primarily responsible for the unfortunate occurrences, not excluding the murder of nine Europeans, which preceded the passing of the crowd under Miss Sherwood, and for infuriating the mob at Amritsar. No doubt the mob excesses were unpardonable, incendiarism, murder of five innocent Englishmen and the cowardly assault on Miss Sherwood were most deplorable and uncalled-for. But the punitive measures taken by General Dyer, Col. Frank Johnson, Col. O'Brien, Mr. Bosworth Smith, Rai Shri Ramsud, Mr. Malik Khan and other officers were out of all proportion to the crime of the people and amounted to wanton cruelty and inhumanity almost unparalleled in modern times. Your Excellency's light-hearted treatment of the official crime, your exoneration of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Mr. Montagu's dispatch and above all the shameful ignorance of the Punjab events and callous disregard of the feelings of Indians betrayed by the House of Lords have filled me with the gravest misgivings regarding the future of the Empire, have estranged me completely from the present Government and have disabled me from tendering as I have hitherto whole-heartedly tendered my loyal co-operation.

### "GOVERNMENT HOPELESSLY INDIFFERENT."

In my humble opinion the ordinary method of agitating by way of petitions, deputations and the like is no remedy for moving to repentance a Government so hopelessly indifferent to the welfare of its charge, as the Government of India has proved to be. In European countries, condonation of such grievous wrongs as the Khilafat and the Punjab would have resulted in a bloody revolution by the people. They would have resisted at all cost national emasculation such as the said wrongs imply. But half of India is too weak to offer violent resistance and the other half is unwilling to do so. I have therefore ventured to suggest the remedy of non-co-operation which enables those who wish, to dissociate themselves from the Government and which if it is unattended by violence and undertaken in an ordered manner, must compel it to retrace its steps and undo the wrongs committed. But whilst I shall pursue the policy of non co-operation in so far as I can carry the people with me, I shall not lose hope that you will yet see your way to do justice. I therefore respectfully ask your Excellency to summon a conference of the recognised leaders of the people and in consultation with them find a way that would placate the Musalmans and do reparation to the unhappy Punjab.

I remain, Sir,

Your faithful servant,

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

1st August.

### SARLA DEVI'S LETTER.

The following letter has been addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy by Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudarani:—

Sir,—I am the holder of a brooch granted by your Excellency's Government for my recruiting services with regard to the formation of the Bengali Regiment. I have worn it with pride and deemed it an honour to do so. But it is no longer possible for me to take pride in the possession of the momento. I have followed the fortunes of the Khilafat movement. I know how deeply stirred Musalmans of India including women have been by the injustice done to the Khilafat. As a Hindoo woman cherishing the safety of my own faith I have thrown in my lot with my Musalman brothers and sisters who find the prestige of their own faith in jeopardy. In pursuance therefore of the scheme of non-co-operation initiated by the Khilafat Committee I venture with much regret to return the war brooch.

### FARCE OF MARTIAL LAW TRIALS.

There is however an additional reason for me to divest myself of the honour. I am the wife of a Punjabi leader of whose innocence I had as much knowledge as of my own. Yet my husband was torn away from me without warning in common with other leaders. I was in Lahore throughout the period of Martial Law. I had the painful privilege of meeting and solacing my sisters who were without any cause separated from their husbands or brothers or parents. I was witness to the farce of Martial Law trials. I was present throughout the dark reign of terrorism in Lahore.

Yet when with the memory of these wrongs fresh in my mind I received the said brooch. I accepted it in the sincere belief that both the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs would be righted, but it was not to be. The Government, both Imperial and Indian, seem to me to have lost all sense of justice and truthfulness. And so long as the double injustice lasts, I must respectfully refuse to co-operate with the Government.

I am, yours, etc.,

(Sd.) SARALA DEVI CHAUDHARANI.

## HARTAL DAY IN DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 1.

Complete hartal was observed in Delhi to-day. In the afternoon a public meeting was held Lr. Ansari presiding at the village of Abdulapur in Meerut District, a distance of six miles from Delhi. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the movement inaugurated by the Central Khilafat Committee to secure revision of the Turkish peace terms, approving non-co-operation and urging the Imperial Government to secure the desired revision, (2) denouncing the extension of three months of the Seditious Meetings Act to Delhi Province, (3) objecting to the imposition of the fine on Delhi under the Police Act and resolving to resist passively its collections, (4) protesting against the continued employment of Indian troops in Mesopotamia, Turkey, Egypt and Persia.

A resolution was also passed expressing the deliberate opinion that the Dyer debate in the two houses of Parliament has revealed an aspect of British imperialism which will serve to produce in India consequences least desired by those desiring the British connection, in as much as the Dyer debate in the House of Lords was characterised by a spirit which was calculated to create horror and deep disgust and a widening of the gulf between the two countries. In moving the above resolution Mr. As Ali bar-at-law, said as a consequence of British Government's dealing with Turkey in violation of their pledges and the disgusting spirit revealed during the Dyer debate in Parliament, especially in the House of Lords, he had decided to devote himself whole heartedly to the non-co-operation movement and as a very humble token of practical adherence to that principle he had resolved on that day to suspend his legal practice.

In bringing the meeting to a close Dr. Ansari appealed to Mussalmans to refrain from cow sacrifice on the coming Bakrid and the Hindus and others he urged continuance in assisting the Mussalmans in their present crisis.

## COMPLETE HARTAL AT KARACHI.

### REPORTED RIOT IN CINEMA THEATRE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 2.

With the exception of a few shops in the Khoja quarter and a few Khoja stall-holders in Boulton and Empress Markets, Karachi observed complete *hartal* so far as shops were concerned. At Keamari work proceeded as usual and at various parts of the town municipal road-making was in progress. Trams were running with full complements of passengers and a good number of gharries were plying for hire. Footpaths in the city were thronged during the day with good-humoured crowds. Three out of four cinemas gave performances at five without any incident. At the second performance in the Imperial Cinema at the junction of Bunder and Kutchery Roads a hostile crowd assembled at about 7-30 and a few minutes later boys started stone-throwing. Mounted and foot police quickly arrived and dispersed the crowd only to find that the doors of the cinema were fastened and a riot was proceeding inside. The whole interior of the cinema was wrecked three to four thousand rupees of damage being inflicted. Five rioters were arrested and some of the police received minor injuries from stones. While this was in progress some of the rioters proceeded a hundred yards up the Bunder Road to Kohinoor Cinema, which was attacked and stones were thrown. More police quickly arrived and dispersed the menacing crowd of about three thousand. From Kohinoor the crowd proceeded another hundred yards to Idgah where a public meeting was held soon after eight. Formal resolutions were passed and the meeting dispersed peacefully after about ten minutes. Mounted and foot police remained in force along the Bunder Road till nearly midnight, but no further disturbance occurred. The police were able to keep the situation well in hand and no military assisance was required.

### AT COCHIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, Aug. 2.

A crowded gathering of Muslims and Hindus assembled yesterday evening, to place on record the feelings regarding the dismemberment of Turkey, the severity of Peace Terms, and the violation of solemn pledges by responsible British ministers. The resolution drafted by the Central Khilafat Committee was passed.

KHAN SAHEB RENOUNCES TITLE.

Khan Sahib J. Mohideen Batcha Saib next read a letter he was forwarding to Government relinquishing his title of Khan Saheb and returning the insignia in course of which he assured Government that though he was second to none in loyalty he was compelled as a true son of his religion to forsake all temporary honours of worldly pleasures when his religious sentiments connected with his heavenly King were baffled. The announcement was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

Hartal was observed during the day, all shops and warehouses owned by Muslims and Hindus alike having been closed and business suspended.

It was resolved at the meeting to pray for the speedy recovery of Mr. Tilak.

### AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 2.

A Khilafat public meeting was held last evening, on the Rifahim ground under the chairmanship of Hakim Abdul Kaur. There was a gathering of nearly 15,000 men. Resolutions were passed sympathising with the Central Khilafat Committee's non-co-operation movement and urging that [illegible] visit of H. R. H[illegible] with the Indian demands [illegible] religious tenets of the Mahomedans as otherwise they would be unable to welcome the Prince in their disappointment and demanding that the Indian army be called back from Arabia, Persia, Constantinople, Syria and Thrace, etc., where they have to fight Mahomedans against their conscience.

The meeting dispersed on receipt of the news of Mr. Tilak's death.

### AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

With a few isolated exceptions the observance of the non-co-operation day by *hartal* was fair in Simla. Crowds of people walked through streets in perfect order. In the afternoon a crowded public meeting was held, Maulvi Abdul Ghani presiding. Resolutions were adopted supporting the non-co-operation movement, inaugurated by the Central Khilafat Committee and requesting the authorities to revise the Turkish Peace Terms in accordance with the pledges given by the ministry.

Mr. Abdul Gafar, formerly a clerk in the army headquarters and recently dismissed for taking part in political movements, declared that the public should impress upon the Government that the Khilafat was eminently a religious matter and its supporters should not be placed in the category of political agitators and punished as such. Before concluding the proceedings the President in the course of a speech hoped that Islam might stand the present ordeal.

### MONSTER DEMONSTRATION AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

The Khilafat Day passed off peacefully. All shops were closed and there were prayers in mosques. A monster demonstration was held in the evening on the beach and was attended by several thousands of Hindoos and Mahomedans. Speeches were made on the Khilafat question. But soon after the meeting commenced a heavy rain fell and the great gathering dispersed. An attempt was made to continue the meeting but again rain fell and the meeting broke up.

### AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 2.

The Khilafat Day passed off quietly here yesterday. Some of the Mahomedan tradesmen closing their shops.

### SUCCESSFUL HARTAL IN PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

Reports of a successful *hartal* to-day have been received from Simla, Lahore and other stations in the Punjab.

### BOMBAY MOURNS LOST LEADER.

(Continued from page 7.)

manya Tilak was passed, the whole audience standing and in solemn silence.

### AT BHAVANAGAR

(From a Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 2.

The heart-rending news of Lokmanya Tilak's demise has spread a great gloom. The public has struck work out of respect for the illustrious deceased. When Mr. Tilak's service were most needed, cruel death removed him from our midst. In him Maharashtra has lost a precious jewel, India an ideal leader and patriot, and the world a scholar of no mean ability. Whatever tribute India pays to him will be only too inadequate in regard to his long and meritorious services.

### CONDOLENCE MEETING IN POONA.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 2.

The shocking news about Lokmanya Tilak's death reached here yesterday morning. The local shops closed immediately and gloom spread all over the town. A crowded meeting held in Thakarsidas Indrajal's factory, was attended by people of all castes and creeds, Mr. Godbole presided and resolutions expressing profound sorrow at the death of Lokmanya Tilak and for the irreparable loss sustained by the nation at this critical time and authorizing the president to convey sympathies of the meeting to the bereaved family of the Lokmanya and to the "Kesari", passed the audience standing.

### MEETING AT YEOTMAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Aug. 2.

A public meeting of the citizens of Yeotmal was held yesterday. It recorded the sense of deepest sorrow at the incalculable loss the country has suffered by the sad and sudden death of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, whom the country trusted as the greatest patriot, staetsman and leader of the people.

A wire of condolence for sad bereavement was sent to his family.

### AT AHMEDABAD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 2.

[illegible] night at 8-30 [illegible] at Manekchock, Mr. Dabholker, vakil, presiding. About ten thousand people attended. Touching tributes were paid to him by several speakers. The meeting terminated after passing condolence resolutions. The city observes *hartal* to-day.

### PUBLIC MEETING IN RAWALPINDI.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 2.

Fifteen thousand citizens of Rawalpindi assembled in public meeting on the 1st August, placed on record their profound sense of the irreparable loss the country suffered by the sad and untimely death of Lok. Tilak, whose services and sacrifices to the country's cause will remain enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen.

### AKOLA BAR'S CONDOLENCES.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, May 2.

The members of the Akola Bar assembled in a meeting to-day feel grieved by the shock the country received in the sad demise of patriot Lokmanya Tilak at the moment when his country needed his wise counsel and guidance most. The country lost a leader of high promise and mourns his death as an irreparable national calamity. We offer our heartfelt condolences to the sons and relations of Lok. Tilak.

### AT [illegible]

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

[illegible]EDABAD, August 2.

An open air public meeting was held last night at Manekchock to express sorrow at the death of Mr. Tilak. Mr. Dabholker, pleader, presided. Messrs. Va[illegible]bhoy, Barrister, and Indulal addressed the assembly.

To-day, shops, mills and private schools were closed as a mark of respect to Mr. Tilak's memory. The Gujrat College was open, but the students did not attend.

### AT PA[illegible]R-MAHIM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

P[illegible]GHAR, August 2.

A public meeting of citizens of Palghar and Mahim was held here at which a resolution was passed placing record their sense of the deepest and the profound sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Lokamanya Tilak, the greatest Nationalist leader of India who by his unexampled spirits of self-sacrifice simpleness of character and spotless patriotism rendered yeomen services to the people of this country for many years of his life which was consecrated to the service of his motherland.

### AT JHA[illegible]

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

J[illegible]NSI, August 2.

The news of Mr. Tilak's death reached early yesterday morning by a private message. The loss was felt very keenly by everybody and the day observed as a mourning day. A public meeting was held in Sipri Bazar. The Sudder Bazar remains closed as a mark of respect. Another public meeting will be held in the city to-morrow.

## MR. MAHOMED ALI

### RECEIVED BY POPE.

The Central Khilafat Committee has received the following telegram from Mr. Mohamed Ali.

"Very cordially and sympathetically received by the Pope, who gave a private audience. Wiring detailed message for publication on receiving authority from Rome. Going to Geneva International.—Mohamed Ali."

## CORPORATION ADJOURNS

### TRIBUTE FROM CITY FATHERS.

(Continued from page 7).

by every community—Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi.

Dr. M. B. Velkar said Mr. Tilak was first and foremost a people's man. The touching tribute which Bombay paid him on Sunday showed the great hold he had on the minds of the people.

Dr. M. C. Ja[illegible]said the Bombay Presidency led the rest of India both in political and social affairs because it had produced men of the stamp of Pherozeshah Mehta, Gokhale and Tilak.

Mr. Hansraj Pragji said Mr. Tilak's death was a real calamity for India.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said Mr. Tilak was a born leader of men, a great Sanscrit scholar, and a great statesman and patriot.

MR. N. M. JOSHI.

Mr. N. M. Joshi concurred in the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers. He added he would particularly refer to the spirit of sacrifice which Mr. Tilak exhibited in his career. He was a leader who believed in the necessity of the possession of a spirit of sacrifice in all endeavours, and he not only believed in this gospel but practised it in an eminent degree.

The resolution was passed, the Corporation standing.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

## ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE

### PUBLIC MEETING

### REPLY TO "TO TIMES OF INDIA"

A public meeting was held yesterday evening under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League, at the Hall of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, to express their sorrow at the death of Lokamanya Tilak and to convey [illegible] condolence to his bereaved family. [illegible] was a large [illegible] Joshi presided. There was a large [illegible] Joshi presided. There

The chairman said they all [illegible] occasion for which they assembled there. [illegible] in the demise of the late lamented B. G. Tilak, the whole of India has lost one of their great political leaders and thinkers. The Marhashtra has lost in him the greatest leader, the greatest oriental scholar and the greatest journalist. The Indian National Congress has lost in him a great guide and advisor. As a research scholar his loss would be felt by the world.

Continuing, the speaker said he was neither a Home Ruler nor a follower of Mr. Tilak. Nevertheless, he could not but appreciate the greatness of Mr. Tilak. Even though he was not in agreement with Mr. Tilak's political views, he could not help offering him the honour which he deserved. Some people failed to understand that they had among their own countrymen a man who had in him the best of morality.

REPLY TO THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

The speaker deeply regretted that the "Times of India," which was edited by his esteemed friend Sir Stanley Reed, did no credit or justice to Mr. Tilak. The "Times" said that Mr. Tilak was against Social Reform. The speaker emphatically said it was not the fact. Mr. Tilak had always expressed that the present social system was not a very good one but they must have a put up with it for the time being.

The Hon. Mr. Khaparde then moved:—

"This meeting, held under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League, expresses its deep sorrow at the said demise of Lokmanya Tilak who was one of the most popular leaders and practical thinkers of our day, an able journalist and a distinguished scholar and patriot of India. By his death the cause of oriental learning and original research has sustained a loss which is irreparable."

HON. MR. KHAPARDE.

Mr. Khaparde, in moving the resolution, made a lengthy speech, in the course of which he said that he being one who had associated with Mr. Tilak very closely, could tell them what he saw with his own eyes and judged with his own mind about Mr. Tilak who was a genius of towering illulect and versatility.

Mr. Khaparde strongly repudiated what the "Times of India" said about Mr. Tilak. He said Mr. Tilak's policy was never anti-British. He wanted that the Indians should be governed according to their own wish and not according to the wish of "Manchester." He always expressed that India never wanted to sever her connection with the British Empire. Because he pointed out the mistakes of the rulers, they took him as an enemy of theirs.

Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The gathering dispersed after it was resolved to send a copy of the above resolution to the family of Lokamanya Tilak.

### "THE TIMES" AND LOKMANYA TILAK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One would have thought that after the return of Sir Stanley to India and the sensible attitude it had taken in the Dyer controversy the "Times of India" was coinciding its angle of vision with that of the people of the country, whose hospitality the proprietors of the 'Times" are enjoying, but it is apparent from the disgraceful leaderette on the death of India's greatest leader, that like the Bourbons of France, the "Times" is hopelessly incapable of learning anything new or forgetting anything old.

Apart from bad taste the leaderette savours of unpardonable animosity of Anglo-India towards the man whom the people adored and whom the bureaucrats loathed and feared.

I only wish the cortege had passed the doors of the "Times" building, so that the man who wrote the article had been able to guage the people's love and esteem for the great leader, who was the greatest asset on the side of law and order—as the bureaucrats ought by now to have learnt—and in the development of India on constitutional lines.

In the hour of the Nation's grief let us take this insult to our dead leader lying down, but let us not at the same time forget that Indians can never expect good manners from Anglo-Indians, much less from their newspapers.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. PAWAR.

Bombay, August 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sure the obituary notice taken by the "Times of India," in its to-day's issue of Lok. Tilak, must have pained even those who had better differences of opinion with the departed patriot. It can only be meant to be palatable to those who are his deliberate enemies.

I have a very great respect for the logic of the "Times of India" and I can only say that the very logic used by the "Times" viz., "if you are bidden to say nothing of the dead, if we can not say that which is good" demands not to say anything at all and abide perfectly by the said logical bidding, if you are honest. Why do you on the contrary then say falsehoods, leaving aside even the weaker points in the lost leader and that too alas at his back today? Perhaps the sources in which the "Times" maintains popularity necessitates this policy.

I never expected this from the "Times of India".—Yours, etc.

B. AYYER.

Girgaum, August 2.

## LATEST CABLES.

### BRITISH TROUBLES IN INDIA

### DUE TO LACK OF SYMPATHY BETWEEN RULERS AND RULED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Recd. 2-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, interviewed by the "Observer", attributed all British troubles in India to the lack of sympathy between the rulers and people. Personal human touch was lacking in the Government of India and no modification of the existing machinery would make the slightest difference without change of spirit. He expressed the opinion that the only hope was for Mr. Montagu to go to India as the Viceroy. Nobility of purpose and generous sympathy would then be able to do their work.

### MR MONTAGU AT AMBRIDGE

### THREE SETS OF POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 31.

Recd. 2-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

In the course of his speech at Cambridge, Mr. Montagu said he deplored the controversy regarding the Indian affairs. He expressed the opinion that inexcusable and terrible outrages in certain parts of India in Spring last year had obscured the overwhelming and unfaltering loyalty of Indians in general and that deplorable incidents which Government had felt it necessary to censure had obscured tact, sympathy and forbearance which the officers of the Government of India generally displayed in dealing with the disturbances and preventing them elsewhere in India. The Government's Indian policy had produced three sets of political opponents; first, the enemies of Britain in India and elsewhere, who knew that the policy would ensure permanent good relations between Britain and India; second, the political extremists in India, who thought that progress was too slow; and third, the reactionaries in Britain and India, who did not believe in the present Indian policy and who took advantage of any difficulty to embarrass Government.

Mr. Montagu declared that he could not compromise with the reactionaries and extremists. He was not dismayed by his tremendous difficulties as Secretary of State for India. He had full support of his colleagues, who derived their power from the Commons, and not the Lords, and he would continue to do [illegible] office, however difficult and [illegible] of that be, so long as he could serve [illegible] Empire.

[illegible] death of India's greatest leader, [illegible] like the Bourbons of France, the "Times" is hopelessly incapable of learning anything new or forgetting anything old.

Apart from bad taste the leaderette savours of unpardonable animosity of Anglo-India towards the man whom the people adored and whom the bureaucrats loathed and feared.

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I never expected this from the "Times of India".—Yours, etc.

B. AYYER.

Girgaum, August 2.

### AT LAHORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, August 2.

On hearing the news of Mr. Tilak's death, a very largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Indian Home Rule League to pass on record the nation's loss by the sad death of its great leader and conveying heartfelt condolence with bereaved family. The Bradlaugh Hall was filled to the overflowing by citizens of all classes. Lala Dunichand, Barrister presided and speakers included Dr. Gokul Chand Narang, Gulam Mohyuddin Tokcha[illegible] Manohar Lal.

### A[illegible]HI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, August 2.

The news of the death of Mr. Tilak was publicly known in Delhi yesterday morning, when shops throughout the city were closed and entire business was suspended as a mark of respect to his memory.

# BAL GANGADHAR TILAK.

## "A LEADER OF ALL INDIA."

### ARABINDO GHOSE'S APPRECIATION.

**The following appreciation of Mr. B. G. Tilak, who died on Sunday, from the pen of Babu Arbindo Ghose, will be read with interest. It is written as a foreward to the volume of speeches and writings of Mr. Tilak published by Ganesh and Co.:—**

Neither Mr. Tilak nor his speeches really require any presentation or foreword. His speeches are, like the featureless Brahman, self-luminous. Straightforward, lucid, never turning aside from the point which they mean to hammer in or wrapping it up in ornamental verbiage, they read like a series of self-evident propositions. And Mr. Tilak himself, his career, his place in Indian politics are also a self-evident proposition, a hard fact baffling and dismaying in the last degree to those to whom his name has been anathema and his increasing pre-eminence figured as a portent of evil. The condition of things in India being given, the one possible aim for political effort resulting and the sole means and spirit by which it could be brought about, this man had to come and, once in the field, had to come to the front. He could not but stand in the end where he stands to-day, as one of the two or three leaders of the Indian people who are in their eyes the incarnations of the national endeavour and the God-given captains of the national aspiration. His life, his character, his work and endurance, his acceptance by the heart and the mind of the people are a stronger argument than all the reasonings in Swaraj; Self-government, Home Rule by whatever name we may call the sole possible present aim of our effort, the freedom of the life of India, its self-determination by the people of India. Arguments and speeches do not win liberty for a nation; but where there is a will in the nation to be free and a man to embody that will in every action of his life and to devote his days to its realisation in the face of every difficulty and every suffering and where the will of the nation has once said, "This man and his life mean what I have in my heart and my purpose," that is a sure signpost of the future which no one has any excuse for mistaking.

That indomitable will; that unwavering devotion have been the whole meaning of Mr. Tilak's life; they are the reason of his immense hold on the people. For he does not owe his pre-eminent position to any of the causes which usually made for political leading in India, wealth and great social position, professional success, recognition by Government, a power of fervid oratory or of fluent and taking speech; for he had none of these things to help him. He owes it to himself alone and to the thing his life has meant and because he has meant it with his whole mind and his whole soul He has kept back nothing for himself or for other aims, but has given all himself to his country.

### Subtle Thinker.

Yet is Mr. Tilak a man of various and extraordinary gifts, and in several lines of life he might have achieved present distinction or a preeminent and enduring fame. Though he has never practised, he has a close knowledge of law and an acute legal mind which, had he cared in the least degree for wealth and worldly position, would have brought him to the front at the bar. He is a great sanskrit scholar, a powerful writer and a strong, subtle and lucid thinker. He might have filled a large place in the field of contemporary Asiatic scholarship. Even as it is, his *Orion* and his *Arctic Home* have acquired at once a world-wide recognition and left as strong a mark as can at all be imprinted on the ever-shifting sands of oriental research. His work on the Gita, no mere commentary, but an original criticism and presentation of ethical truth, is a monumental work, the first prose writing of the front rank in weight and importance in the Marathi language, and likely to become a classic. This one book sufficiently proves that had he devoted his energies in this direction, he might easily have filled a large place in the history of Marathi literature and in his history of ethical thought, so subtle and comrpehensive is its thinking, so great the perfection and satisfying force of its style. But it was psychologically impossible for Mr Tilak to devote his energies in any great degree to another action than the one life-mission for which the Master of his works had chosen him. His powerful literary gift has been given up to a journalistic work ephemeral as even the best journalistic work must be but consistently brilliant, vigorous, politically educative through decades, to an extent seldom matched and certainly never surpassed. His scholastic labour has been done almost by way of recreation. Nor can anything be more significant than the fact that the works which have brought him a fame other than that of the politician and patriot, were done in periods of compulsory cessation from his life-work,—planned and partly, if not wholly executed during the imprisonments which could alone enforce leisure upon this unresting worker for his country. Even these by-products of his genius have some reference to the one passion of his life, the renewal, if not the surpassing of the past greatness of the nation by the greatness of its future. His vedic researches seek to fix prehistoric point of departure; the *Gita-rahasya* takes the scripture which is perhaps the strongest and most comprehensive production of Indian spirituality and justifies that spirituality by its own authoritative ancient message the sense of the importance of life, of action of human existence, of man's labour for mankind which is indispensable to the idealism of the modern spirit.

### Landmarks in his Life.

The landmarks of Mr. Tilak's life are land marks also in the history of his province and his country. His first great step associated him in a pioneer work whose motive was to educate the people for a new life under the new conditions, on the one side, a purely educational movement of which the fruit was the Ferguson College, fitly founding the re-awakening of the country by an effort of which co-operation in self-sacrifice was the moving spirit, on the other the initiation of the "Kesari" newspaper which since then has figured increasingly as the characteristic and powerful expression of the political mind of Maharashtra. Mr. Tilak's career has counted three periods each of which had an imprisonment for its culminating point. His first imprisonment in the Kolhapur case belongs to this first stage of self-development and development of the Maratta country for new ideas and activities and for the national future.

### Awakening the Soul of the People.

The second period brought in a wider conception and a profounder effort. For now it was to reawaken not only the political mind, but the soul of the people by linking its future to its past; it worked by a more strenuous and popular propaganda which reached its height in the organisation of the Shivaji and the Ganpati festivals. His separation from the social reform leader, Agakar, had opened the way for the peculiar role which he has played as a trusted and accredited leader of conservative and religious India in the paths of democratic politics. It was this position which enabled him to effect the union of the new political spirit with the tradition and sentiment of the historic past and of both with the ineradicable religiouus temperament of the people, of which these festivals were the symbol. The congress movement was for a long time purely occidental in its mind, character and methods, confined to the English-educated few, founded on the political rights and interests of the people read in the light of English history and European ideals, but with no roots of the country or in the nation. Mr. Tilak was leader to break through somewhat academical met gulf between the present to restore continuity to th the nation. He developed a spirit and he used methods w the movement and brough masses. To his work of this pe that really living strong and r nised movement in Maharashtr one crisis and struggle. This shown its energy and sincerity in one crisis and struggle. This of the mind and spirit of his its needs and this power to seize way to call it forth prove str political genius of Mr. Tilak; him the one man predestined to in this trying and difficult perio has to be discovered and all h constructed. What was done the Tilak in Maharashtra, has been i all India by the swadeshi mov bring in the mass of the people, the greatness of the future on ness or the past, to infuse Indi with Indian religious fervour a lity, are the indispensable condi great and powerful political w Indians. Other's writers, thinke leaders, had seen this truth. M the first to bring it into the ac practical politics. This second p labour for his country culm longer and harsher imprisonment as it were, the second seal of hand upon his work; for there diviner seal than suffering for a

### Swadeshi.

A third period, that of the swa ment, brought Mr. Tilak forward as an All-India lea gave him at last th field, the greater driving power, leverage he needed to bring h rapidly to a head, and not only in tra but throughout the countr incidents of that period are too memory to need recalling. Fro ception of the Boycott to the St trophe and his last and longest ment, which was its sequel, the work of Mr. Tilak are a part history. These three imprison showing more clearly the moral quality of the man under the te of suffering, have been the th his careed. The first found h small knot of pioneer workers him out to be the strong a leader of a strong and sturdy second found him already th power of a great reawaken Maratha spirit; it left him king in the Deccan and gave reputation throughout India foundation-stone of his presen influence. The last found him an All-India party, the foremo and head of a thoroughgoing it sent him back to be one three foremost men of Ind followed by the whole na stands in the last period of for his country. It is one first time some ray of imm near success shines upon a one time seemed dest

erhaps after a and suffering.

enius.

e supported him rned success, have in Indian politics. rely representative der for the sub- elongs. India is a and its strength as oted in those diver- national life can of its regional life. in everything else a basis for his life- on a living work and ib-race or province. d to do this than very type and in- tha character, the Maratha spirit, but ity in the character, n the qualities, the e spirit which make readily the re- of his people. The r soil and their history a rugged, strong and atic in their every fibre, d practical to the very ideas, even in poetry, on the drive towards life of great fervour, feeling all Indian peoples, but sts, having in their always a turn for curacy, lucidity and and scholarship patient, thorough and penetrat- hardy and frugal, in courageous, pugnacious, ith a tact in dealing with circumventing obstacles, ggressive diplomatists, ns, born fiughters Tilak is with nent completeness, and all adding to it all a lucid us, a secret intensity, an will, a single-mindedness extraordinary force, which e brightness, sharpness and of a fine sword hidden ard. As he emerged on d, his people saw more and him their representative enius of their type. to be of one spirit and great men who had made tory, almost believed him to ation of one of them returned is old work in a new form and nditions. They beheld in him Maharashtra once again great individual. He occu- in his province which has no e rest of India.

### Leader

er national field also Mr. Tilak lities which fit him for the hour k. He is in no sense what his e called him, a demagogue: he loose suppleness, the oratorical e facile appeal to the passions agogy requires; his speeches are made up of hard and straight he is too much a man of serious cal action. None more careless of rescence, emotional applause, popular gush, public ovations. He them since popular enthusiasm will express itself in that way; but he has always been a little impatient of them as dissipative of serious strength and will and waste of time and energy which might better have been solidified and devoted to effective work. But he is entirely a democratic politician of a type not very common among our leaders, one who can both awaken the spirit of the masses and respond to their spirit, able to lead them, but also able to see where he must follow the lead of their predominant sense and will and feelings. He moves among his followers as one of them in a perfect equality, simple and familiar in his dealings with them by the very force of his temperament and character, open, plain and direct and though capable of great reserve yet wherever necessary, in his speech, admitting them into his plans and ideas as one taking counsel of them, taking their sense even while enforcing as much as possible his own view of policy and action with all the great strength of quiet will at his command. He has that closeness of spirit to the mass of men, that unpretentious openness of intercourse with them, that faculty of plain and direct speech which interprets their feelings and shows them how to think out what they feel, which are pre-eminently democratic qualities. For this reason he has always been able to unite all classes of men behind him, to be the leader not only of the educated, but of the people, the merchant, the trader, the villager, the peasant. All Maharashtra understands him when he speaks or writes; all Maharashtra is ready to follow him when he acts. Into his wider field in the troubled swadeshi times he carried the same qualities and the same power of democratic leadership.

### Not a Revolutionary Leader

It is equally a mistake to think of Mr. Tilak as by nature a revolutionary leader; that is not his character or his political temperament. The Indian peoples generally, with the possible exception of emotional and idealistic Bengal, have nothing or very little of the revolutionary temper; they can be goaded to revolution, like any and every people on the face of the earth, but they have no natural disposition towards it. They are capable of large ideals and fervent enthusiasms, sensitive in feeling and liable to gusts of passionate revolt which are easily appeased by even an appearance of concession; but naturally they are conservative in temperament and deliberate in action. Mr. Tilak, though a strong-willed man and a fighter by nature, has this much of the ordinary Indian temperament that with a large mind open to progressive ideas he unites a conservative temperament strongly in touch with the sense of his people. In a free India he would probably have figured as an advanced Liberal statesman eager for national progress and greatness, but as careful of every step as firm and decided in it and always seeking to carry the conservative instinct of the nation with him in every change. He is besides a born Parliamentarian, a leader for the assembly though always in touch with the people outside as the constant source of the mandate and the final referee in differences. He loves a clear and fixed procedure which he can abide by and use, even while making the most of its details,—of which the theory and practice would be always at his finger ends,—to se- of parties. the Congress for this reason, a centralising body, an instrument and first, though yet shapeless essay at popular assembly. Many after Surat spoke of him as the deliberate breaker of the Congress, but to no one was the catastrophe so great a blow as to Mr. Tilak. He did not love the do-nothingness of that assembly, but he valued it both as a great national fact and for its unrealised possibilities and hoped to make of it a central organization for practical work. To destroy an existing and useful institution was alien to his way of seeing and would not have entered into his ideas or his wishes.

### Not an Idealist

Moreover, though he has ideals, he is not an idealist by character. Once the ideal fixed, all the rest is for him practical work, the facing of hard facts, though also the overcoming of them when they stand in way of the goal, the use of strong effective means with the utmost care prudence consistent with the primary of as rapid an effectivity as will and earn action can bring about. Though he can be obstinate and iron-willed when his mind is made up as to the necessity of a course of action or the indispensable recognition of a principle, he is always ready for a compromise which will allow of getting work done, and will take willingly loaf rather than no bread, though with a full intention of getting th loaf in good time. But he will no chaff or plaster in place of good Nor does he like to go too far a possibilities, and indeed has oft in this respect a caution disconcerting to the more impatien followers. But neither would he like the born Moderate, the mini and the minimum immediate aim most possibility of the moment is no natural revolutionist, but tionalist by temper, though alwa times necessarily the leader of party or section. A clear cons can use, amend and enlarge, wo ed him much better than to institutions and get a clear fi tions which is the natural deli volutionary temperament.

### Attitude on Social Reform.

This character of Mr. Tilak plains his attitude in social no dogmatic reactionary. people are incapable of eithe or too reasoning rigid cons fiery iconoclasm which can side,—they are often only same temper of mind,—in India. It is attached t stitutions like all pe to the soil, but it h readiness to adapt, loos them in practice to actual needs. Mr. Tila temperament and attitu there have also been o strong political sense the clear perception ment could not afford the great mass of itself up into w mature association o tion with politics. that, a politician when the country own which can co out the mandates he has felt strong tion was the one of India and th nected with it m has been the pri he has held that the national lif have first liber the life of the how we should while let us m only so far a mand and th advance. Th but, Mr. Ti tion being other. If, then been an change in agitation called e practical cal nothi necessit ing or There one is their the n grou nece and the ele it it if t

# FUNERAL PROCESS THE LATE MR. TILAK

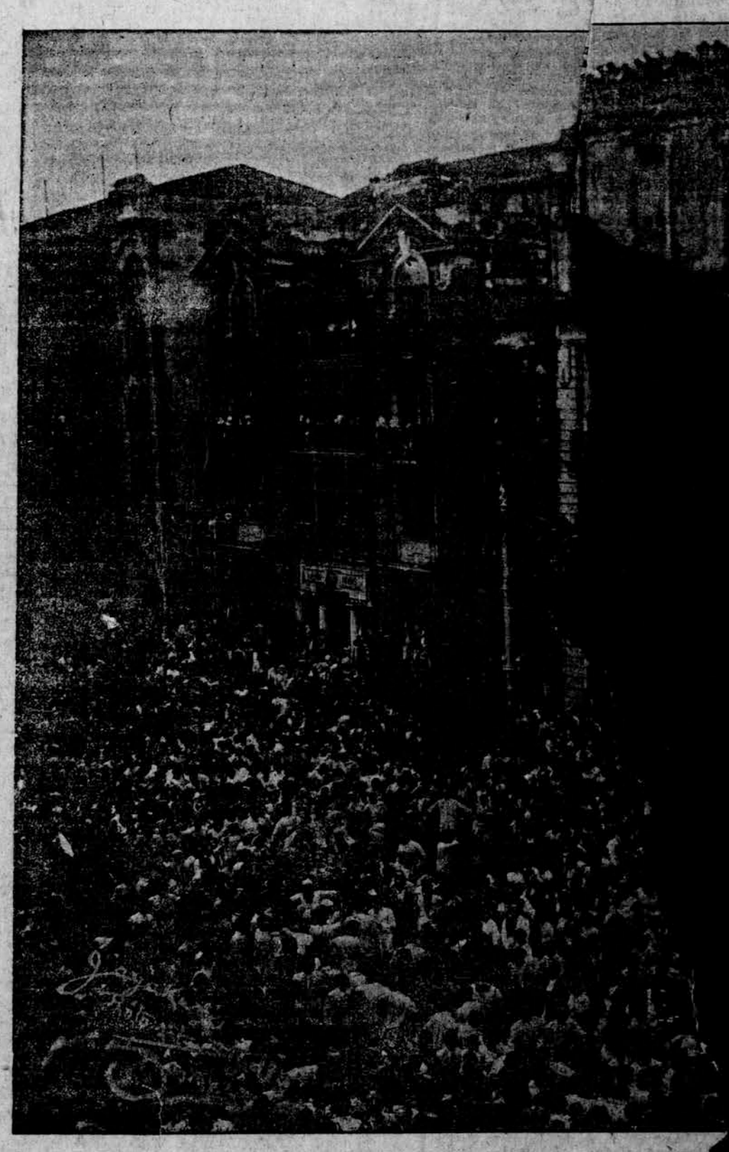

*Photo by Courtesy of M. K. Jayakar Bros.*

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…Rehman Srteet, Bombay,
…wellery of artistic design
…honds, etc., have been

…ERS EXECUTED BY
…NTEE GIVEN.

…nsions opposite
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…2,

# BAL GANGADHAR TILAK

(Continued from pre…ious page).

of a gradual preparation … for liberty, or merely to discuss isolated … or omnibus grievances and strive to en…lighten the dark-ness of the official min… by luminous speeches and resolutions, as … was the general practice of Congress politic… till 1905. A national agitation in the … country which make the Congress movemen… a living and acting force was always his … deal, and what the Congress would not do, h… when still an isolated leader of a handful … enthusiasts in a corner of the country, se… out to do in his own strength and for his o… own hand. He saw from the first that for a … people circumstanced like ours there could … be only one political question and one air… , not the gradual improvement of the … present administration into something … the end fundamentallly the opposite of … itself, but the early substitution of … Indian and national for English and bureau… ratic control in the affairs of India. … A subject nation does not prepare itself … by gradual progress for liberty; it opens by … liberty its way to rapid progress. The only … progress that has to be made in the prepa… ration for liberty, is progress in the awake… ning of the national spirit and in the cre… ation of the will to be free and the will to a… dopt the necessary means and bear the … necessary sacrifices for liberty. It is these c… lear perceptions that have regulated his … political career.

Therefore the whole of the first part … of his political life was devoted to a vigoro… us and living propaganda for the reawakeni… ng and solidifying of the national life of … Maharashtra. Therefore, too, when the Sw… adeshi agitation gave the first opportunity … of a large movement in the same sense thr… ough-out India, he seized on it with avi… dity, while his past work in Maharashtra, … his position as the leader of a small adva… nced section in the old Congress politics and … his character, sacrifices and sufferings at … once fixed the choice of the New Party on … him as their predestined leader. The sa… me master idea made him seize on the four ma… in points which the Bengal agitation h… ad thrown into some beginning of practi… cal form, Swaraj, Swadeshi, National Educ… a-tion and Boycott, and formulate them in … a definite programme, which he succeeded … in introducing among the resolutions of the … Congress at the Calcutta session,—much to … the detriment of the uniformity of sage and … dignified impotence which had characterised … the august, useful and calmly leisurely pro… ceedings of that temperate national body. … We all know the convulsion that follow… ed the injection of this foreign … matter: but we must see why Mr. … Tilak insisted on administering annually so … potent a remedy. The four resolutions were … for him the first step towards shaking the … Congress out of its torpid tortoise-like gait … and turning it into a living and acting body.

## Swaraj.

Swaraj, complete and early self-government in whatever form, had the merit in his eyes of making definite and near to the national vision the one thing needful, the one aim that mattered, the one essential change that includes all the others. No nation can develop a living enthusiasm or accept great action and great sacrifices for a goal that is lost to its eye in the mist of far-off centuries; it must see it near and distinct before it, magnified by a present hope, looming largely and actualised as a living aim whose early realisation only depends on a great, sustained and sincere effort. National education meant for him the training of the young generation in the new national spirit to be the architects of liberty, if that was delayed, the citizen of a free India which had rediscovered itself, if the preliminary condition were rapidly fulfilled. Swadeshi meant an actualising of the national self-consciousness and the national will and the readiness to sacrifice which would fix them in the daily mind and daily life of the people. In Boycott, which was only a popular name for passive resistance, he saw the means to give to the struggle between the two ideas in conflict, bureaucratic control and national control, a vigorous shape and body … to the popular side a weapon and an … ive form of action. Himself a man of … isation and action, he knew well that … tion most, and not by thought and … alone, can the will of a people be vi… ined and made solid and end… sustained authority from … sustained effort in t… emed to him of … the reaso…

because the claim and the … been partially, but not suf… ed, and because a great and … party now exists which is r… Indian ideal part of its own … too, they insis…ed then on Sw… ed with contempt all petty b… administration, because so … real issue be made a living t… tion; now they accept readily … ly advanced but still half-ar… but always with the proviso t… principle receives substantia… and the full ideal is included a… and not put off to a far-dista… leader of men in war or politi… distrust petty and episodical g… while giving false hopes, are m… and put off or even endanger … but will always seize on any adv… brings decisive victory definitely … only the pure idealist,—but let … that he to has his great and … uses,—who insists always on eit… nothing. Not revolutionary meth… lutionary idealism, but the clea… the direct propaganda and action … triotic political leader insisting o… thing needful and the straight w… at it, have been the sense of Mr. T… tical career.

## Mr. Tilak as a Speaker.

The speeches in this book befor… the Swadeshi and the Home Rule pe… mostly to the latter. They show M… mind and policy and voice with g… that will and political thought n… nant in the country which he … prominently helped to create. Mr. … has none of the gifts of the orator … many lesser men have possessed, … force of thought and personality ma… th his own way a powerful speaker. … at his best in his own Marathi to… ther than in English; for there he … always the apt and telling phra… striking application, the vigorous … which go straight home to the popular … But there is essentially the same po… both. His words have the directne… force—no force can be greater—of a … and powerful mind always going imme… to the aim in view, the point before i… pressing it with a bare, concentrated … nomy of phrase and the insistence o… hammer full on the head of the nail … drives it in with a few blows. But … speeches have to be read with his life … character, his life-long aims as their … rounding atmosphere. That is why I … dwelt on their main points;—not that a… have said is not well known, but the r… tition of known facts has its use when t… are important and highly significant.

## Inflexibility of Will.

Two facts of his life and character ha… to be insisted on as of special importance … the country because they give a gre… example of two things in which its politic… life was long deficient and it even now n… sufficient. First, the inflexible will of th… patriot and man of sincere heart and tho… rough action which has been the very grai… of his character: for aspirations, emotion… enthusiasm are nothing without this; wil… alone creates and prevails. And wish and … will are not the same thing, but divided … by a great gulf: the one, which is all most … of us get to, is a puny, tepid and inefficient … thing and, even when most enthusiastic, … easily discouraged and turned from its … object; the other can be a giant to accom… plish and endure. Secondly, the readiness to … sacrifice and face suffering, not needlessly or … with a useless bravado, but with a firm … courage when it comes, to bear it and to … outlive, returning to work with one's scars … as if nothing had happened. No prominent … man in India has suffered more for his … country; none has taken his sacrifices and … sufferings more quietly and as a matter of … course.

The first part of Mr. Tilak's life-work is … complished. Two great opportunities have … stened its success, of which he has taken … ll advantage. The lavalike flood of the … adeshi movement fertilised the soil and … for … country in six years the work of gi… y decades; it fixed the goal of f… mind of the people. The sudd… Mrs. Besant into the fie… gift,—born of … ing enth… netic pe… ging … one … f… such … pe… and … sure … cep… its … en… m… a… t…

…THER.

…BOMBAY.

…. m. of 2nd Augt.

| | Total since 1st June, 1920. | June 1st to 8 a.m. of 2nd Augt. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1918. | 1919. |
| | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. |
| | 31·99 | 10 83 | 48 24 |
| | 34·89 | 8·57 | 52·76 |
| | 34·51 | 9 02 | 50 63 |
| | 36·42 | 9 86 | 55·83 |

…E IN BOMBAY.
…RVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 1st Augt. 1920.
…n at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. and 10 p.m.
…eg. Faha. ..... 29.691 inchs.
…..... 78.6 Degs.
…..... 76.8 ,,
…..... 74.8 ,,
…..... 0.882 ,,
…hole sky cloudy
…..... 18.0 ,,
…ir ..... 80.6 ,,
…..... 76.1 ,,
…rom midnight
…..... WSW,W,WSW
…..... 310 Miles.
…..... 0.78 Inches.
…..... 0.74 ,,
…..... 2.85 ,,
…0 10 a.m. of 2nd 0.45 ,,

…TIDES AT BOMBAY
…the hours and heights …bay Harbour, during …Hours stated in Bom… …epth of water is at

LOW WATER

| Day of month. | Bombay mean Time. | | Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. | h. | m. | ft. in. |
| 3 | m | 6 50 | 16 6 |
| | m | 7 32a | 17 3 |
| 4 | m | 7 24 | 17 1 |
| | | 8 6a | 17 2 |
| 5 | m | 8 2 | 17 11 |
| | m | 8 43 | 17 2 |
| 6 | m | 8 45 | 18 10 |
| | | 9 26a | 17 2 |
| 7 | m | 9 35 | 19 10 |
| | | 10 21a | 17 4 |
| 8 | m | 10 43 | 20 3 |
| | | 11 30a | 17 4 |
| 9 | m | 6 18 | 16 3 |
| | | 6 59a | 17 5 |

…ER READING.
…on is published …e Bombay Har… …with a standard …errors of their …
…ndard Ba…meter …corrected for …80 deg. F. and …e at 6-45 a.m., … 2nd August 1920 … For temperatrue …mercurial baro… …g of the ship's …ed or decreased …grees according …ttached thermo… …or above 80 deg. …he temperatures …or comparison …readings should …For correcting … mercurial or …he barometer … the stream at …he ship's baro… …ceased by 0·1 …he height to …he observatory

…EPORT.

…ns recorded at …nd August 1920, …g 24 hours. …rts 1.07in. of rain, … 1.13in. Skies are …is excess at most …s generally below …h Punjab; night …t Lahore and …

…infall has been … 1.10in. Jhansi … Allahabad 0.40in. …y clouded. Both …re below normal …

… report 0.53in. … Jodhpur 0.40in. …ily clouded. …st Rajputana. …al throughout …mperature is in …s.

… Central India … infall has occurred … West and Cutch: …at 0.17in. Ahmedabad … Neemuch 0.58in. and …e moderately or heavily …ure is below normal …

…nces.—Light rain has …gor has had 0.15in. …anda 0.22in. and Raipur …derately or heavily cloud… …re is generally below …

…fall has been nearly … North Konkan it has been …y has had 1·0in. Ratna… … Mormugao 0.58in. Day …erally below normal. …ean and Hyderabad.—Near… …s fallen in north Hyderabad …ombay Deccan and local rain …mbay Deccan; Belgaum reports … 0.39in. Ahmednagar 0.15in. … Aurangabad 0.59in. and …0in. Skies are moderately or …. Day temperature is general… …al except in south Hyderabad. … being 9deg. at Ahmednagar and …legan.

…emarks.—The feeble depression …ay has disappeared. The monsoon …ore active on the west coast and …ed into the south-west Punjab. …s been nearly general in Malabar, … the north Bombay Deccan, north … Gujarat, Cutch, Central India … United Provinces, and local in … Rajputana, the Central Provinces, … bay Deccan and on the Madras … …ore and … …inches. Day temperature is low

generally in northern India with the exception of Sind and the west Punjab.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall appears probable in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the west of the Central Provinces with an extension in north Rajputana and probably Snd. A decrease may occur on the Madras coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st August 1920.

The depression from the Bay now lies over Chota Nagpur, but is much less marked today. The Bombay monsoon has given widespread rain in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, east Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, the east and north Punjab, west Rajputana, Gujarat and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Sambalpur three inches; Daltonganj two; Benares one; Mussooree two; Roorkee a quarter; Pachmarhi one; Pendra one and a half; Seoni three-quarters.

## OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 2nd AUGT. 1920.

| STATIONS | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 hrs. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. ( ) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jask | 92 | 85 | 78 | .. | .. | —0.08 |
| Muskat | 96 | 86 | 77 | 0 | 0 | —0.16 |
| Do. ( ) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 104 | 97 | 77 | 85 | 1.07 | 2.26 | —0.58 |
| Rawalpindi | 91 | 77 | 50 | 79 | .. | 6.22 | —12.83 |
| Lahore | 92 | 83 | 75 | 95 | 0.38 | 1.59 | —11.06 |
| Hissar | 94 | 78 | 68 | 88 | .. | 3.04 | —5.71 |
| Ambala | 93 | 86 | 75 | 88 | 1.13 | 9.62 | —9.98 |
| Delhi | 97 | 77 | 65 | 90 | .. | 18765 | —0.21 |
| UNITED PROVINCES. | | | | | | | |
| Agra | 95 | 77 | 68 | 94 | 1.10 | 15.82 | +3.64 |
| Mainpuri | 92 | 77 | 69 | 85 | 0.06 | 10.85 | +6.52 |
| Jhansi | 93 | 74 | 62 | 85 | 0.11 | 11.05 | +5.20 |
| Cawnpore | 89 | 78 | 69 | 91 | 0.27 | 17.74 | +2.77 |
| Allahabad | 87 | 77 | 69 | 92 | 0.40 | 25.01 | +11.57 |
| SIND & RAJPUTANA. | | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 105 | 98 | 82 | 61 | .. | 1.45 | +0.16 |
| Karachi | 86 | 81 | 74 | 82 | .. | 0.46 | —3.75 |
| Ajmer | 99 | 75 | 49 | 82 | 0.53 | 15.42 | +9.02 |
| Jaipur | 93 | 75 | 0 | 93 | 0.03 | 28.10 | +17.34 |
| Kotah | 90 | 75 | 60 | 91 | 0.03 | 17.09 | +4.52 |
| Mount Abu | 67 | 66 | 56 | 86 | 0.60 | 25.66 | —3.51 |
| GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA | | | | | | | |
| Veraval | 86 | 74 | 71 | 95 | 0.80 | 8.23 | —0.69 |
| Rajkot | 87 | 76 | 72 | 93 | 0.05 | 15.66 | —0.25 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 89 | 76 | 70 | 87 | 0.00 | 18.91 | +6.84 |
| Surat | 82 | 75 | 0 | 89 | 0.17 | 21.50 | —4.69 |
| Ahmedabad | 92 | 74 | 69 | 96 | 0.16 | 17.99 | +0.81 |
| Deesa | 92 | 74 | 68 | 95 | 0.20 | 11.49 | —0.67 |
| Neemuch | 74 | 71 | 62 | 95 | 0.58 | 29.52 | +11.46 |
| Indore | 76 | 70 | 60 | 89 | 0.21 | 24.66 | +8.72 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES | | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 80 | 72 | 68 | 86 | 0.06 | 17.80 | —0.15 |
| Saugor | 78 | 72 | 0 | 86 | 0.19 | 20.35 | —3.52 |
| Hoshangabad | 81 | 72 | 0 | 84 | 0.18 | 17.04 | —0.55 |
| Khandwa | 81 | 71 | 70 | 84 | 0.18 | 14.04 | +2.63 |
| Akola | 80 | 72 | 69 | 84 | 0.03 | 6.47 | —9.05 |
| Amrsot | 81 | 71 | 70 | 86 | 0.07 | 9.24 | —8.47 |
| Nagpur | 82 | 73 | 0 | 89 | .. | 17.67 | —6.22 |
| Chanda | 82 | 73 | 72 | 92 | 0.22 | 15.89 | —6.01 |
| Raipur | 79 | 72 | 70 | 86 | 0.11 | 26.00 | —3.11 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 80 | 76 | 75 | 86 | 1.01 | 31.89 | —12.86 |
| Ratnagiri | 84 | 74 | 73 | 93 | 2.65 | 38.93 | —24.75 |
| Marmugoa | 81 | 76 | 75 | 89 | 0.58 | 41.93 | —11.43 |
| Karwar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD— | | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 76 | 71 | 68 | 88 | 0.43 | 4.01 | —5.80 |
| Ahmednagar | 84 | 69 | 0 | 89 | 0.15 | 2.56 | —6.51 |
| Poona | 77 | 69 | 0 | 81 | 0.59 | 11.42 | —1.27 |
| Sholapur | 80 | 72 | 0 | 90 | .. | 4.10 | —7.71 |
| Bijapur | 80 | 71 | 68 | 71 | .. | 2.75 | —5.93 |
| Belgaum | 78 | 68 | 70 | 77 | 1.12 | 7.00 | —0.34 |
| Aurangabad | 79 | 69 | 68 | 85 | 0.59 | 4.66 | —9.14 |
| Nizamabad (Indr) | 84 | 72 | 70 | 78 | 0.39 | 5.66 | —1.32 |
| Hyderabad | 85 | 72 | 68 | 82 | 0.00 | 3.66 | —2.54 |
| MALABAR & CEYLON. | | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 85 | 73 | 0 | 85 | 2.77 | 84.36 | +7.91 |
| Calicut | 75 | 74 | 1 | 88 | 0.1… | 79.82 | +29.01 |
| Cochin | 84 | 75 | 0 | 84 | 1.4… | 73.40 | +21.24 |
| Colombo | 84 | 75 | 74 | 94 | .. | 20.02 | +6.74 |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE— | | | | | | | |
| Masulipata | 88 | 76 | 72 | 77 | 0.60 | 6.34 | —4.65 |
| Bellary | 98 | 76 | 70 | 56 | .. | 0.66 | —2.95 |
| Cuddapah | 100 | 77 | 68 | 65 | .. | 3.87 | —3.20 |
| Madras | 99 | 84 | 76 | 74 | 1.20 | 4.00 | —3.07 |
| Bangalore | 84 | 68 | 68 | 82 | .. | 8.30 | —3.13 |
| Coimbatore | 91 | 70 | 0 | 67 | 0.04 | 3.05 | —0.25 |
| Pelchiuopoly | 92 | 77 | 0 | 65 | .. | 0.86 | —1.56 |
| Negapatam | 93 | 75 | 7 | 69 | 0.03 | 0.92 | —2.37 |

## MULJI JETHA MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The fire carries away a number of shops in Mulji Jetha Market. Now new shops shall soon be erected, but before new shops are erected, there ought to be a plan before the authorities which may ensure good light and ventilation and which may save the shops from fire simultaneously. The Market authorities ought to be humane and considerate for the health of the rich merchants and their progeny trading in the Mulji Jetha Market and remove once for over the bitter and real complaint of bad light and ventilation in the Market.—Yours, etc.

SANITATION.

Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya B. A. Bar-at-law J. P. intends to stand as a candidate for a seat in the Council of State from the Non-Mahomedan constituency of the Bombay Presidency.

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It is not the quantity of food we eat, but what we digest and assimilate that nourishes the body. When the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased, and the food eaten is only imperfectly digested, there is loss of nutrition, and the body loses strength as a natural consequence.

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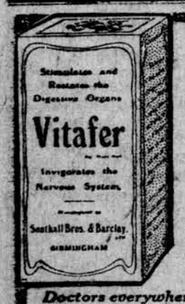


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BRITISH and BEST


# NEW YORK LETTER.

## SINN FEIN ORGANISATION IN IRELAND.

## RUSSO-TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS.

## "WHITE TERROR" IN UNITED STATES.

We have received the following letter dated June 25 from the Indian Information Bureau New York, for publication:—

**Ireland.**

The Irish situation in the past several days is assuming alarming aspects. The open hostility to the Government, which has taken form most recently in violent skirmishes at Londonderry, between Unionists and Nationalists, is but additional testimony to the seriousness of the problem. The widespread disorders in Ireland need no comment. But who is responsible for most of these it is difficult to determine. There has been appearing in the New York "Nation" a serious of articles on the Sinn Fein which is considerably illuminating the situation. These articles, based on information which is being collected by a staff correspondent, give a vivid picture of the Sinn Fein organization. The series begins with an explanation of Sinn Fein, which "like political parties generally, is made up of a comparatively small number of persons who hold the offices, do the work, and constitute the "organization", and of an indefinite but far larger following whose support varies all the way from open allegiance and co-operation to friendly interest and general acquiescence".

"The number of persons in Ireland, however, properly to be classed as intellectuals", continues the article, "who support Sinn Fein and are even actively identified with it, is impressive. Broadly speaking a majority of the lawyers, the doctors, the teachers, the Catholic clergy, and professional and business men generally are either avowed Sinn Feiners or give Sinn Fein their active support".

Throughout the article is emphasized the point that the Sinn Fein is a "popular movement general in its following, solid in its hold upon men and women who think, as well as upon those who feel and believe". The power and authority of Sinn Fein are very great, declares the article. "The only authority which is generally respected is the authority of Sinn Fein; the only political or social ideals which appeal to any considerable number of intelligeat people are those to which Sinn Fein is committed, and for which it works ceaselessly day and night. Throughout Sinn Fein Ireland any person who is pursued or shadowed by the police may safely take refuge in almost any house or shop, with assurance that the occupants, whether members of Sinn Fein or not, will instantly and without question do anything in their power to shelter him or help him escape. The movement has caught the children as well as the parents, and the boy or girl in the street is almost as dependable a guide as the average man or woman"

About the secret organization of the movement the articles say: "No member of Sinn Fein thinks of using either the telegraph or telephone, or the post, for Sinn Fein business; yet a secret system of communication enables the organization to keep in close touch not only with all Ireland, but with England, France and the United States. I was assured that the most secret arrest would be known in Dublin along with the exact place of detention, within an hour either day or night."

To what extent if it all, is Sinn Fein responsible for the various forms of lawlessness and the grave acts of crime which are coming more and more to prevail? The article states: "Sinn Fein is not a unit nor is it the only body which is exerting itself to break off Ireland from the Empire. Within the organization of Sinn Fein there are two well marked factions. One is pacifist. It does not believe in violence as a proper means for the attainment of independents. On the other hand, a considerable element in Sinn Fein rejects pacifism as a mode of procedure and advocates aggressive, and if necessary, violent methods for the attainment of its ends. Outside of Sinn Fein is the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood a secret organization of whose personnel and operations even Sinn Fein knows little save that many of the members are also members of Sinn Fein."

It will be seen from this that, however much Imperialistic force is used to settle the difficulties in Ireland, the task of wiping out the revolutionary movement, is hopeless—for the Sinn Fein forces are secretly, steadfastly, permanently entrenched in Ireland, and nothing short of recognition of their wants will eradicate the Sinn Fein Russia movement.

While bickerings and deliberations on the feasibility of recognition of Russia's Soviet Government still continues, M. Krassin, representative from Russia, is firmly established in London, busy negotiating with British merchants, with bankers, for the supply of the necessities which Russia wants. That this may be expedited, M. Krassin has declared himself ready to use the Russian gold reserve as a dependable basis on which trade relations may be assumed. In the interview in which he makes this declaration he has also analysed for the correspondent of the French newspaper, "La Liberte," some of the difficulties of the present Russian situation. "Three kinds of work are indispensable in Russia" he declared, among other things. "First, is the satisfaction of our elementary needs; and the production of raw material. For this Russian labor and capital are amply sufficient. Second, there must be necessary preparations, and third, complex industries".

Speaking on the Allied policy of waging war on Russia he said: "It was a great mistake on the part of the entente to believe that we could be crushed by armed force Each military blow struck against us permitted us to remedy the deffects of our government machine. "Asked about the support of the peasants, he replied". When news of these methods (of Dehekin) spread among the peasants, they changed their attitude entirely. They did not become Communists but came to the conclusion that among all possible governments ours was after all the best for them. We guaranteed them against the return of the old land proprietors I assure you that at the present time the peasants not only accept us, but they love us, and that is a sorce of great power. They feel that they amount to, something in our state. For instance, our president, of the Urals is a peasant who continues to own his piece of land and returns to it frequently. It is the peasants who now enable us to resist Poland. and who will enable us to resist Poland as long as necessary.

**Russian Turkish Negotiations.**

The developments in the Russian Turkish negotiations are fast coming to a head, according to abundant, news, despatches all of which emphasize the close relations that are being maintained by the Russians with Turkish Nationalist leaders. Djemal Pasha, a member of the Young Turk party, who is now at Moscow, has arrived at an understanding with the Soviet Government over points of mutual interest to Russia and Turkey, says a news despatch from Moscow. Pasha declared himself convinced that Soviet Russia was the only power to which the East could look for upholding the principles of self-determination, liberty for oppressed nationalities and protection against Western capitalism and imperialism. He thought that Armenia and Syria both would sooner or later reach the conviction that the Entente could do nothing for them, and that pourparlers would be undertaken that would and in a mutual understanding among the peoples of Asia Minor.

Two developments in the relations between Russia and Turkey, the revolutionary movement in Persia and the Russian successes on the Dolish front, have in vested peace issues with new and profoundly important interest. Another despatch outlining the aims of Soviet Russian ." The general peace aims of Soviet Russia are to secure stabilita settled territories on the basis of the expressed wish to the people concerned. To avoid war with Poland the Soviet Government, in its lrst offer, was willing to fine a frontire further east than geographic conditions were held to warrant. The Soviet Government's attitude, taken firmly, now is that these considerations must be dominant It is declared emphatically that the attitude of the Soviet Government to all independent areas adjoining Russian territory will be the same, as to Georgia and Esthonia, recognizing their full rights to freedom and basing mutual relationship on the recognition"

**Intted States.**

The movement for betterment of social conditions throughout the West is embrasing and is more and more coming under the control of young men and women. Their conferences and manifestos are born out of their sufferings and guided by their realistic approach to the solution of economic and social problems to which they are heir to. An admitable illustration of this is presented in the conference being held by the Intercollegiate Socialist Society of America, which consists of a group of college students with Socialistic beleifs. At this conference a comprehensive report was made of the Socialist movement throughout the world which we reproduce below.

"In America the year has witnessed on the one hand, a "white terror" as it is called abroad, against radical movements, the formation of communist groups, the development of the Labour party, and of the Committee of 48 which unite in a demand for social ownership of public utilities and natural resources. The New York city Socialist vote of 1919, nearly three times as great as that before the war indicates the growing interest in Socialist movements.

"Europe during the last year has witnessed a titanic struggle between those advocating and those opposing social ownership of industry. The opponents have used the economic blockade military and financial assistance and the suppression of free speech and press to stop the advance of the proletarian movement. On the other hand the working class has gained power in many lands. The Russian Soviet Government has held its own and is at last opening trade relations with numerous governments. In the Fall of 1919 the Italian Socialist Party increased its representatives in the Chamber of Deputies, becoming the largest single party though not the majority party of the country. In Germany the middle of the road majority Socialist's have been greatly weakened, while both the more conservative groups and the radical independent Socialists have been strengthened. In the June elections the Independents showed a greater increase than any other party. In the November 1919 elections in Belgium—the first under the law providing for universal equal suffrage for men the representatives in the assembly of the Moderate Socialist party jumped from 46 to 70, while their chief anatagonist the Conservative (Clerical) party should be decreases from 99 to 71 representatives. The popular vote of the Socialists in Belgium as in Italy, was the largest of any party. In the Scandinavian countries the Socialist party have held their own as among the largest parties in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, although they have not as yet captured the majority of seats. In France, while the number of Socialist representatives in the Chamber of Deputies decreased from 101 to 65 in the Fall elections the popular vote increased by several hundred thousand. In England, the Labor party with a Socialist program, has continued as the second largest party and has achieved notable victories in municipal and by-elections.


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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December 1911.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia and Lyallpur.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-6-20) | Rs. 49,99,400 |
| RESERVED FUND | Rs. 19,00,000 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

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